FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET SOVIETS ON SOYUZ FLIGHT

AU301857 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov have sent the following message to Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people and our own behalf, we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the fraternal Soviet people and to you personally most cordial greetings on the successful completion of the space flight and safe return to earth of the space crew -- Commander Col Leonid Popov, twice Hero of the USSR, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR; board engineer Aleksandr Serebrov; and Svetlana Savitskaya, cosmonaut-researcher.

The Bulgarian people greeted with sincere happiness the news that the crew performed a complex program of scientific-technological and medical-biological research and experiments of great scientific and economic significance aboard the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz-55 -- Soyuz-57 space complex. The participation of Svetlana Savitksaya evoked special interest and admiration. Her participation will enrich the knowledge about man's ability to live and work in space.

The new flight is new proof of the great successes of the USSR in the planned conquest of space. The country of Great October showed convincingly once again that the investigation and research into space must benefit all people throughout the world, as well as protect and strengthen world peace and security. From the bottom of our hearts we wish the great Soviet people even greater successes in researching and mastering space and in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on building the communist society.

TODOROV RECEIVES JAPANESE DIET SPEAKER TOKUNADA

AU301423 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, August 30 (BTA) -- Mr Masatoshi Tokunada, speaker of the House of Councillors of the Diet of Japan and Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly agreed today that there is no more important matter than preserving the world peace and preventing the thermonuclear catastrophe.

Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Masatoshi Tokunada who arrived here yesterday as a head of a parliamentary delegation stressed the necessity of joint efforts for safeguarding peace. By acclaiming Japan's stand and efforts to prevent the nuclear war, Mr Stanko Todorov expressed his concern over Mr Reagan government's striving after provoking the arms race by using the myth of the Soviet military domination. The USA, he continued not only channel means for armament but also force their allies to do the same.

Dwelling on some issues concerning the situation in Asia, Mr Stanko Todorov expressed confidence that Japan will give its contribution to the stabilization of the peace in that region.

The two parliamentary leaders gave high assessment to the development of the relations between Bulgaria and Japan and were unanimous that there is a "climate of confidence" between the two countries. They stressed that the two countries' parliaments will make every possible effort to extend and deepen Bulgaro-Japanese friendly relations.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH FRENCH ASSEMBLY'S FAURE

AU310953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] On 31 August Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, received Maurice Faure, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly. The meeting was attended by Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission.

STATE COUNCIL MEMBER RECEIVES SOVIET MINISTER

AU301847 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] On 30 August Comrade Ognyan Doynov received Anatoliy Mayorets, USSR minister of electrical equipment industry. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they discussed issues pertaining to the further cooperation of the two countries in the area of electrotechnical industry. The meeting was attended by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building and electronics, and Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

BULGARIA, HUNGARY FINALIZE LEGAL PROTOCOL

AU301509 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, Aug 30 (BTA) -- In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today the ratification documents were exchanged of the 1981 protocol signed on September 15 on amendments and addenda to the agreement between Bulgaria and Hungary on legal aid in civil, family and criminal cases of May 16, 1966 in Sofia.

The document was signed by the first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mariy Ivanov and the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Hungary, Mr Jeno Sebestyen. The clauses of the agreement make cooperation between the legal bodies of the two countries easier, and facilitate the legal defence of citizens. The protocol comes into force as from September 29, 1982.

STOICHKOV BEGINS WORKING VISIT TO PRAGUE

LD301326 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, arrived in Prague today for a working visit. The guest was welcomed by Federal Vice Premier Ladislav Gerle.

ZHIVKOV GREETS ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ON BIRTHDAY

AU301229 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council Chairman, has sent the following message to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] -- Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my personal behalf I greet you on your 40th birthday.

A worthy heir and continuer of the ideas and cause of Dr Agostinho Neto, the immortal leader of the Angolan people, you have been tirelessly active in the construction and strengthening of the MPLA -- Labor Party as the combat vanguard of the Angolan people, for the revolutionary reconstruction of your beautiful country along the socialist road of development, outlined by the party, and in increasing the role and place of the People's Republic of Angola in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, and for peace, security and world cooperation.

I take this opportunity to confirm the steady solidarity of the entire Bulgarian people with the just and heroic struggle of the fraternal Angolan people against the South African aggressors and for defending Angola's national independence. We sincerely rejoice at the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Angola, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and value your personal contribution to their further development.

Dear Comrade dos Santos, from the bottom of my heart I wish you good health and even greater successes in your highly responsible party and state activity for the triumph of the People's Republic of Angola.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES YOUTH MOVEMENT COMMEMORATION

AU281745 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1550 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian State Council chairman, at 28 August plenum of Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee at Ruse -- live]

[Text] Dear Komsomol members, friends, comrades, first of all I would like to express on my behalf and on the behalf of the attending Politburo members and BCP Central Committee secretaries and on the behalf of Comrade Petur Tanchev, our cordial gratitude to the Komsomol Central Committee for the invitation to come to this beautiful Danube city to celebrate together the 70th anniversary of the organized Youth Workers Movement in Bulgaria. [applause] When we celebrated the 50th anniversary of the union of the workers social democratic youth here in 1962 I delivered a major speech. Please allow me now to briefly, but from the bottom of my heart as always, greet you on your holiday. Let us leave my next big speech for later, for one of your next anniversaries, or even better for your 100th anniversary [applause] when -- and there is no doubt -- we shall meet again. If not we, than the veterans and the Komsomol youth of that period. You know, 20 years ago I was different and you who are now standing in front of me were different. Those who will come after 10, 20 or 30 years will also be different. However, dear comrades, the deep and spiritual fraternity between communists and Komsomol members, which binds us together today, will always be the same.

There is no doubt that the 70th anniversary of the organized revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement in Bulgaria is first of all your holiday -- the holiday of the young generation of our socialist motherland. You are justified in your pride for the young heroes who died fearlessly in the name of freedom and fraternity and in the name of communism. With full justification you are proud of the enthusiastic builders of the first 5-year periods, whose youth enlighted the difficult and glorious road of the transition from capitalism to socialism. You are their heirs. Your organization is the legal heir of their combat traditions. You are not only heirs, but the worthy continuers of the cause of your predecessors.

The struggle for constructing the new world continues. And if the previous young generation found their immortality in the struggle against capitalism and fascism and in constructing the foundations of socialism, your generation is implementing the tasks in one of the most responsible periods of the communist struggle -- the construction of the developed socialist society, the assertion of the socialist way of life and the education of youth. All this is being done by you not as an individual example, exception or even a heroic act, but as a predominant phenomenon, and as regular constructors of the new world. [applause] On the day of celebrating the 70th anniversary of your revolutionary movement the Bulgarian people are extolling not only the glorious heroes of the past, but also the present young generation, which together with their fathers and brothers is living and working for the happiness of our people, the prosperity of the socialist motherland and the triumph of the great communist cause.

The 70th anniversary of our youth revolutionary movement is also a holiday for the BCP. It is a holidary for the party because it is your holiday -- the holiday of our children and grandchildren. It is a holiday of the party, because it is the holiday of the youth organization which has always, under any circumstances, marched under the red banner of the party. The 70th anniversary of the youth revolutionary movement is a personal and deeply intimate holiday of communists from all generations, because when we utter the names of the union of the workers social-democratic youth and the Komsomol, the students union, the Dimitrov Union of the People's Youth, and the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, we -- the communists from various generations -- are uttering the name of our stormy and beautiful youth. [applause]

The 70th anniversary of the revolutionary youth movement is a holiday for the entire Bulgarian people. If somebody wants to have an impression of the real image of our people, their patriotism and internationalism, feelings, thoughts, ideology and strivings, he must take under consideration that more than two-thirds of our population are people whose youth has been spent in the school of the communist youth unions. [applause] Are not even those citizens of socialist Bulgaria who have not themselves been Komsomol members closely connected with the Komsomol? Did they not participate in fact in Komsomol activities through their children and grandchildren. Have they not felt fear during the struggle of their children and grandchildren and rejoiced at their successes in the school, plant and field during the years of freedom. Huge, stable and invaluable is the historic merit of the Komsomol for being able during the years of socialist construction, especially after the April 1956 Central Committee plenum, to immunize -- if I can say so -- the broad people's masses, and pour communist blood into the veins of an entire people. [applause]

This 90th anniversary of the revolutionary youth organization is a holiday for communists and the Komsomol, as well as a holiday for the entire people, their patriotism and internationalism, and their ideological-political unity under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. Therefore here, at this Buzludzha [historic peak where the BCP was founded] of the Komsomol, I turn to you, today's members of the Komsomol and the pioneers' organization and to all those who in the past have been members of the Komsomol or have had and have children in the Komsomol -- Komsomol members, dear comrades, I greet you on the glorious 70th birthday, of the Youth Workers' Movement in Bulgaria. [applause]

Comrades, the communist movement produced heroes who are our pride, glory and examples. Let their memory be eternal. Together with them there have been many other young people who while living and after dying remained heroes of their cities, villages and youth organizations. We participants in the antifascist struggle know that these youth were the flower of the youth movement. Let us remember them, those who christened us with the ideas of communism and gave us power and confidence. They were not our banner, but were our loyal combat comrades. [applause]

The socialist construction also created its young heroes. Then we, the party and the Komsomol, did everything to popularize the names and deeds of the most worthy through the press, radio and television. There are numerous persons who are the pillars and example of only one big or small collective. These people are our friends. To them we turn for help and advice; on them we can completely rely. Let us today remember with gratitude -- the comrades and friends of our youth, the friends of yesterday and today who helped us and are helping us to take the correct step in study, to mastering the profession and to construct socialism. Paying tribute to the eternal examples of the banner-carriers of our cause, those who are marching in front of the lines, let us always remember and never forget that the main power of our great and invincible communist movement are the millions, those who are marching in the ranks, because only those peaks, on which their feet stand have been conquered. [applause]

Dear young comrades and friends, together with your collectives, your strivings and immediate tasks, strengthen your Komsomol organizations, increase the role of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union and struggle in a united formation with your fathers and mothers for the happiness of the people and the communist future of the motherland. [applause]

The prospects revealed in front of you are broad and bright. Your predecessors fought with their bare hands. They struggled with life with their hands. Remember how the partisans were armed. Remember the primitive tools of the first youth brigades. Contemporary Bulgaria is giving you a highly developed material-tecnical and spiritual basis, arming you with comprehensive and bold plans for decisive progress in all fields of life and guaranteeing you conditions of spiritual and professional growth and creative work.

We do not promise you a life without problems or roads without difficulties. The roads without difficulties are those which lead downhill. Our road, the raod of the party and the motherland, your road, leads upward. [applause] The more steep the road of Bulgaria, the more problems you are going to encounter, problems which will face the nation, its general and professional culture and training, roads which will test its ability to think, solve, organize and act boldly and with inspiration. You will be our nation tomorrow -- that is you -- today's young generation. [applause] Be ready for your mission -- this is the essence of all party documents on the education and training of the young generation.

Perhaps, somebody across the border will be impressed by the fact that I have spoken hardly at all in my brief greeting message about the leading role of the BCP and have not said anything about Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Perhaps this will impress people across the border, but not in Bulgaria. This is so, because here in Bulgaria, for we Bulgarians, the leading role of the BCP and the sacred Bulgarian- Soviet friendship are the ground on which we stand, the air we breath and the blue sky over our heads. This is self-explanatory, exactly as is the fact that everything we aspire to can only be achieved under the conditions of peaceful life and work.

Recently the most reactionary circles of the imperialist states, first of all of the U.S. imperialists, have been heading along the road of intensified preparations for war. The USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as the fraternal socialist countries, are conducting a consistent struggle against the nuclear catastrophe. Some political, state and business circles in the capitalist states and the nonaligned countries are demonstrating sanity and good sense. The broad development of the antiwar movement in the West is an especially gratifying phenomenon. The most important thing is the fact that the youth is the main force of this movement. The young generation of Europe today, being born in a time of peace, is a generation which is living in peace for the first time. Let this generation of Europe, a Europe which has suffered so much, be the first generation which will never know the horror and insanity of war.

Let you, the young children of various countries, find [several words indistinct] and live in a just world.

Dear young friends, [several words indistinct] that also in the future the Bulgarian youth [several words indistinct] will continue [several words indistinct].

Please allow me to greet you, dear friends, on the high distinction bestowed on your organization. Let it inspire and lead you toward new and great deeds worthy of the past, present and future of our heroic people. [applause]

Glory to the revolutionary communist youth of Bulgaria. Glory to the immortal young heroes who fought against fascism and capitalism, to the inspired young builders of the first socialist cities, to the present young guard of the Bulgarian people. [applause]

--Glory to the BCP and its loyal ally the Dimitrov Komsomol! [applause]

-- Let our holy motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- prosper and triumph! [applause]

-- Long live peace! Long live communism! [applause]

BRIEFS

DZHUROV AT ACADEMY GRADUATION -- On 28 August in Dimitrovgrad a celebration took place marking the graduation of the 1982 class of the Georgi Sava Rakovski Higher Military Academy. Army Gen Dubri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended the ceremony and spoke on the future tasks of the graduating officers. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Aug 82 AU]

U.S., BRITISH ATTACHES HELD FOR 13 HOURS

LD280858 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The British and American military attaches in Prague were held incommunicado for 13 hours by Czech police on Thursday and searched before being released, it was disclosed yesterday.

Protests were made to the Czech Foreign Ministry, and it is expected that the Czech ambassador in London will be called to the Foreign Office for a further protest.

The incident occurred at Strasice, 35 miles south-west of Prague. Col. Jeremy Carter, British military attache, and his American colleague, Col. Robert Piper, found their car blocked in after they had lunched in a restaurant. Col. Piper said a Czech Army officer told him they were detained because they were near a military area.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE BREMEN SENATE CHAIRMAN

LD302054 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Prague -- Visiting Mayor and Senate Chairman of Bremen Hans Koschnick was received today by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, in the presence of Deputy Premier Peter Colotka. They agreed that expansion of Czechoslovak-West German relations is mutually advantageous and corresponds to the principles of peace coexistence and cooperation of countries with different social systems. President Husak and Mayor Koschnick also discussed international topics, and stressed that the main task today is to eliminate the danger of a new world war, to achieve progress in efforts to curb the arms race and to ensure continuation of the process of detente.

Mayor Koschnick was also received by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal who reviewed the results achieved in bilateral economic cooperation, and said that Czechoslovakia will seek further deepening of economic relations with West Germany. During their discussion of the international economic situation, the premier and the mayor agreed it was necessary to strengthen confidence in international trade and economic relations, and thus help promote friendship and fruitful peaceful cooperation.

Earlier in the day, Mayor Koschnick and Deputy Premier Peter Colotka discussed further development of Czechoslovak-West German relations and noted that the necessary conditions for this existed. They also exchanged views on international topics and aspects of the foreign policies of the two countries. Accompanied by Deputy Premier Colotka, Mayor Hans Koschnick visited Lidice and laid flowers at the memorial of the Lidice martyrs.

STROUGAL RECEIVES VISITING ROMANIAN MINISTER

LD271120 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Ioan Avram, minister of the machine building industry of the Romania Socialist Republic, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia, in Hrzan Palace in Prague today. During a conversation which covered a wide range of questions pertaining mainly to the expansion of economic cooperation, the federal government premier emphasized that it is advantageous and indispensable for both countries to create preconditions for a speedier development of efficient, long-term cooperative production and specialization. Spheres in which closer economic cooperation, and thus also a more pronounced increase in the volume of goods exchanges between Czechoslovakia and Romania, is envisaged were outlined.

DEPUTY PREMIER WELCOMES BULGARIAN COUNTERPART

LD301816 Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Prague -- Bulgarian Deputy Premier Grigor Stoichkov arrived on a working visit to Czechoslovakia Monday. He was met by his Czechoslovak colleague Ladislav Gerle.

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES STUDY TOUR

AU300917 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Aug 82 p 2

["Z"-signed report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] The delegation of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, led by Khun Yan, Central Committee chairman of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, has concluded its tour of study in the CSSR. The delegation members acquainted themselves in our country with our party's experience in ideological and political-educational work. In conclusion of its study visit the Kampuchean delegation was received by Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR ALGERIA

LD271840 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban left by air for Algeria today for a short working visit. He was invited by Ali O'Bouzar, secretary of state for foreign trade of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. Minister Urban will discuss with Algerian representatives the rulfilment of the conclusions stemming from the session of the Czechoslovak-Algerian committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. He will also visit the 19th international fair in Algiers.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES PEACE RALLY IN VYSKOV 29 AUG

LD300642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Celebrations of peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship were held today in many places throughout our homeland. Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek addressed the rally in Vyskov, Moravia, which was attended by 11,000 people. He said that peace is a result of the untiring joint efforts of the socialist countries, headed by the USSR, the international communist movement, peace forces, hundreds of thousands of ordinary people and realistically minded politicians from the capitalist countries.

PRESIDENT HUSAK CONGRATULATES ANGOLAN COUNTERPART

AU301014 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has sent Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, a letter of congratulations on the occasion of the latter's 40th birthday. In the letter he wished Dos Santos many successes in his responsible work for the peaceful progressive development of the People's Republic of Angola and for the welfare of its people. In the letter he expressed high appreciation of the personal contribution made by Jose Eduardo dos Santos toward consolidating the relations of friendship and cooperation that are successfully developing between the two parties, countries and their peoples. At the same time he assured Dos Santos that the Czechoslovak people would continue to stand firmly by the side of Angola's people in their just fight against the racist aggressors.

ORDER ISSUED ON ANNIVERSARY OF SLOVAK UPRISING

271940 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The minister of national defense has issued an order on the 38th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. In it he states that the Slovak national uprising, which flared up 38 years ago on 29 August 1944, ranks among the most significant events of contemporary Czechoslovak history. It opened the ultimate stage of the antifascist struggle of the Czechoslovak people and through its political, social and economic measures it signified the beginning of the national and democratic revolution in our country. It was closely connected with the antifascist struggle of the Soviet Union, which rendered it disinterested material, military and moral support. Its deeply internationalist character is further borne out by the fact that together with the Slovak people, Czech patriots, Soviet partisans and antifascist fighters from other nations fought in the uprising.

The order of the minister of national defense emphasized that members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, conscious of all these values, are staunchly guarding the results of building socialism in our homeland. They express unflinching cohesion with the Communist Party by raising combat and political readiness, responsibility and determination, in firm alliance with the Soviet Army and with the armies of the other members of the Warsaw Treaty to defend their socialist homeland, the socialist community and peace.

In conclusion of the order, the minister of national defense congratulates servicemen and civilian workers of the military administration on the 38th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising.

PROBLEMS OF EAST SLOVAK LOWLANDS EXAMINED

AU301009 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Marta Husakova report: "Joint Socialist Pledge Will Multiply Forces]

[Summary] A session of party and economic officials on the problems of the East Slovak lowlands was held in Streda nad Bodrogom on 26 August. It was chaired by J. Janik member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and was attended by J. Varga, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; J. Pirc, leading secretary of the East Slovak CPSL Regional Committee; J. Hanus and J. Gregor, deputy premiers of the Slovak Socialist Republic; E. Cakajda, first CSSR deputy minister of agriculture and food; J. Janovic, Slovak minister of agriculture and food; D. Miklanek, Slovak minister of construction; and representatives of other branches.

"Even though the goals are clear, many discussions are still going on about further ameliorating the East Slovak lowlands, about the profitability of new investments in this soil. So far society has spent more than Kcs2.4 billion on regulating the water economy in the lowlands." These investments have prevented the recurring floods of the past and have helped reclaim 75,160 hectares of drained agricultural land. However, as Comrade Pirc noted in the discussion, the existing drainage system is not effective enough. To meet the needs of agricultural production, it is necessary to divert the underground [vnitrni] water within 7 rather than the 21 days needed now.

"Equally grave is the problem of further ameliorating land that has already been drained. Agrochemical tests indicate that the soil of the East Slovak lowlands contains only 0.3 percent of humus." It is therefore essential to bring about a balance between the available land and the number of livestock, especially cattle, which is the largest producer of organic fertilizer.

The long-term concept envisages the reclaiming of 112,000 hectares of drained arable land in the East Slovak lowlands. To modernize the drainage systems, the existing pumping stations will be reconstructed and new ones will be built. By the end of 1985 an additional 24,000 hectares are to be drained in the Trebisov, Michalovos and Vranov Districts. This means that in the 1985-1990 period, only 20,000 hectares will remain to be drained to reach the planned figure.

"Unfortunately, as the Streda nad Bodrogom session noted, the fulfillment of the adopted tasks is unsatisfactory. Several organizations, including construction organizations, underestimate the development of the East Slovak lowlands. Frequently this is because some ministries are not sufficiently convinced about the importance of the amelioration work.

"These people must realize -- Comrade Hanus said -- that the East Slovak lowlands constitute a key project of socialist construction in Slovakia. Therefore, by fulfilling the tasks in an exemplary way, we must take the wind out of the sails of those who cast doubt on this project."

In his closing statement, Comrade Janik said that no one has the moral right not to fully use up the means earmarked for investment projects in the East Slovak lowlands and not to fulfill his tasks there. In the remaining months of the year, the maximum must be done for an improved fulfillment of the joint socialist pledge.

SLOVAK OFFICIAL LENART VISITS SOYBEAN FARMERS

LD302342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, has paid a brief working visit to some soybean growers in the West Slovak region. He visited the Ujvit u Dunaje united agricultural cooperative at Dunajska Jizna, Bratislav District, and the Novy Sbor farm of the Calovo agrocomplex, Dunajska Streda District. Finally he visited the Gabor Steiner united agricultural cooperative at Kamenicna, Komarno District. During discussions Comrade Lenart stressed the significance of growing soybeans and their use in the food industry. At the same time he praised the effort of all the growers to achieve the highest yields possible from each hectare of cultivated land.

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER RETURNS -- Vlastimil Chalupa, CSSR minister of communications, returned to the CSSR from Romania on 19 August. He and the delegation he was heading had been discussing the further development of mutual postal services with the Romanian minister of transport and communications, Vasile Bulucea. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

ENVOY TO TANZANIA -- CSSR President Husak has appointed A. Demucky CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Republic of Tanzania. At the same time he recalled S. Uher from this post. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Aug 82 p 1 AU]

EAST SLOVAK HARVEST -- In the East Slovak region farmers this autumn will harvest potatoes from 18,733 hectares, sugar beet from 7,915 hectares, corn for grain from 20,031 hectares, corn for silage from 33,584 hectares, sunflower from 4,584 hectares, fodder root crops from 3,711 hectares. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Aug 82 p 5 AU]

SLOVAK CENSUS STATISTICS -- The census conducted in the CSSR at the end of the sixth 5-year plan reveals, among other things, that a total of 803,000 persons between the ages 15 and 34 were living in Slovakia on 1 November 1981; 25.3 percent of them have basic education, 34.9 percent have vocational training with graduation examinations and 10.6 percent have university-level education. On that date 485,751 persons of the 15-35 age group worked in Slovak industry, 128,138 in agriculture, 154,438 in construction, 120,250 in trade, 168,336 in the social sphere and 16,184 in research. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Aug 82 p 4 AU]

FISCHER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO MONGOLIA 31 AUG

LD311008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0830 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Aug (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic on Tuesday on an official friendly visit. He received a warm welcome at Ulaanbaatar Airport from Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren.

Official talks began in the afternoon after Oskar Fischer had laid wreathes at the mausoleum of the Mongolian National Heroes Suhbaatar and Choybalsan and at the Soviet Memorial on Saysan Hill. The foreign ministers of the GDR and Mongolia state with satisfaction that relations between both parties, states and peoples have developed very favorably in all areas on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed 5 years ago by Erich Honecker and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. They discussed steps for expanding and deepening this traditional fraternal cooperation, which not only benefits both states and peoples but also contributes to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS WORLD PEACE DAY, SCORES WEST

DW302042 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Guenter Leuschner weekly foreign-political review]

[Excerpts] There certainly does not exist a yardstick with which the degree of the threat of war can be measured exactly at a specific period of time. But if it were to exist then one perhaps would be able to realize, that this threat has not deminished during the past 12 months, since the last World Peace Day on 1 September. This is what most people feel, and who would have any arguments against such feelings?

The fact that negotations were opened in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States on important fields of the arms race in the year between the two World Peace Days apparently even counts less than the peace-threatening events and news during the same period. But it is hard to polemize against this, for one party to these negotiations actually has done everything during these months that was bound to enhance doubts in its honest readiness for negotiations. Those who school the world anew almost daily with plans for nuclear warfare of this or that type are fanning -- apart from anything else -- an atmosphere of distrust in which successful disarmament negotiations can hardly be held.

Thus there are many reasons and some are the same reasons for concern on this eve of 1 September, as existed last year. Hasn't anything changed in the period between these two anniversaries? The Hamburg paper DIE ZEIT last weekend carried an article under the headlines "On the Madness of the Arms Race -- If Deterrence Itself Becomes a Horror." This article expreses something of what in fact has started to change in my view with a considerable number of people in the West. They no longer believe that the concept of the arms race is the best and sole, if any, safeguard for maintaining peace. For decades this concept had worked more or less in the NATO states. If public doubts in this concept now are increasing then hopefully the view will be opened toward the alternative to this concept -- toward the feasibility of disarmament.

Does there really exist only the possibility of protecting oneself by constantly rearming, the author of the article in the Hamburg DIE ZEIT asks. This is a rhetorical question, I feel, for there never existed only that possibility. But for a long time hardly anybody in the West had taken the alternative -- the innumerable disarmament proposals of the socialist countries -- seriously as they are meant. And even now it can be perceived as to how difficult it seems to be for some people to remove the self-erected barriers of anti-communism on their search for a way out of the madness of the arms race. 1 September would be a good date to ponder this question, not only because of the commitment of seeing to it for those living that what has happened in the past will never be repeated: It is also because anticommunist foolishness in the West at that time already helped those who wanted this war.

Poland became the first victim, and it is also Poland that is in the focus of Western interest these days, though hardly because of the forthcoming 1 September but because of tomorrow's 31 August. Some people are hoping for new unrest on that day in our neighboring country. Some people believe that it was precisely now that they needed fresh grist to their anticommunist mills, so as to divert attention from their own difficulties. And others even believe in letting Poland become the first victim of a new crusade for the liquidation of socialism.

To be sure, 1982 is not 1939, and of course -- and this was pointed out once again over the weekend by Comrade Jaruzelski -- Poland today enjoys the collective protection of the Warsaw Treaty. But some of the motives for imperialist interest -- and this definitely is not 1 September -- are identical or almost identical with those that had led Hitler to World War II. This too ought to be pondered on this forthcoming World Peace Day.

CAPE VERDE ENVOY CONFERS WITH FISCHER 27 AUG

AU301921 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28/29 Aug 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Cape Verde Politician Sees GDR Foreign Minister"]

[Test] On Friday Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, received for talks Jose Eduardo Barbosa, special ambassador of the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cape Verde.

Oskar Fisher and Jose Eduardo Barbosa discussed problems related to the further fashioning of the friendly relations existing between the GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde which are based on the joint aspirations of both states to preserve peace, detente and social progress.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS HOEHNE CONVICTION

AU301917 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28/29 Aug 92 p 2

[ADN report: "GDR Supreme Court Confirms Life Sentence for Killer Hoehne"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 26 and 27 August 1982 the GDR Supreme Court heard an appeal in the Hoehne case. The defendant's counsel had appealed the sentence pronounced by the court of first instance on 23 July 1982. In its decision, the Supreme Court once more established unambiguously that Hoehne deliberately killed GDR border guards warrant officer Klaus-Peter Braun with three single shots from a submachine gun. Therefore, the appeal had to be disallowed. The sentence to life imprisonment for murder under Section 112 of the Penal Code was confirmed.

HERMANN, NAUMANN ATTEND BERLIN PRESS' BAZAAR

LD271438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1229 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 27 Aug (ADN) -- On Friday thousands of Berlin citizens, as well as home and foreign guests of the GDR capital, visited the traditional solidarity bazaar of the Berlin journalists in Alexander Platz. Cordially welcomed guests of this most significant of solidarity actions by press, radio, television and publishers were SED Politburo members Joachim Herrmann and Konrad Naumann, as well as Guenter Schabowski, candidate member of the SED Politburo and editor-in-chief of the SED central organ, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

They held cordial conversations with representatives of the PLO and the ANC [African National Congress]. The representatives of the GDR state and party leadership emphasized that all the citizens of the country always support those peoples who are fighting against imperialism and colonialsm, for peace and disarmament and understanding among peoples.

SOELLE LAUDS CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION 27 AUG

LD272244 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] A festive event took place today in Berlin to mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR Customs Administration. Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle paid tribute to the efforts of the members of the Socialist customs administration in the smooth and reliable clearance and control of border traffic. He underlined their responsible attitude in guaranteeing socialist laws and (?security).

The minister stressed that in their consistent application of customs and currency regulations the members of the customs administration are making an important contribution to safeguarding the nation's assets. They are helping to ensure that the results of economic and social policy benefit those who work for them. In addition to this their smooth handling of customs clearance for import and export goods also makes a significant contribution to the efficient running of foreign trade. Politburo member Erich Mielke and Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, also attended the meeting.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UPPER VOLTA -- Col Saye Zerbo, president of the Military Committee for Reform for National Progress of the Republic of Upper Volta, received on Thursday Erich Meske, GDR ambassador to the Republic of Upper Volta, for the presentation of his credentials. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

JAPANESE DELEGATION -- A delegation of the Japan-GDR Friendship Society is now paying a study visit to Suhl Bezirk at the invitation of the League for Friendship Among Peoples. On Thursday the delegation, led by Prof Dr Mosao Oguro, visited the Eisfeld Precision Technology Veb Plant and studied the working and living conditions of the plant crew. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

FRENCH COMMUNIST YOUTH -- At the end of their 3-week visit to the GDR 150 members of the Movement of the Communist Youth of France [MJCF] arrived in Berlin on the weekend. The guests of the "Jugendtourist" FDJ Travel Bureau visited the sights of Berlin and Potsdam. Earlier they visited Jena, Greifswald and Freiberg. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

PDRY CONSTRUCTION EXPERTS -- On 21 August a delegation of construction experts from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by (Taleb ben Shamlan), first deputy minister of construction, ended a visit of several days to the GDR. The Yemeni experts visited housing areas, industrial sites and enterprises of the construction industry. During the visit the delegation head was received by Wolfang Junker, GDR minister of construction. At the meeting the two ministers discussed questions of further cooperation between the two countries. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

POTATO HARVEST -- The GDR cooperative peasants have started harvesting the potatoes from the 477,198 hectares sown with potatoes. As the collectives want to make good progress the harvesting work will be carried out in several shifts. [East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 24 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

TALKS WITH FINNISH MINISTER -- On Tuesday in Helsinki Mikko Jokela, second Finnish interior minister, received for a friendly talk Hans Sattler, member of the Council of Ministers and head of the Office for Youth Affairs at the GDR Council of Ministers. During the talks which were also attended by Dr Joachim Mitdank, GDR ambassador to Finland, both sides expressed their profound satisfaction with the successful course of the fifth GDR Youthweek in Finland. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Aug 82 p 5 AU]

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PEACE MOVEMENT IN HUNGARY

AU271355 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Aug 82 p 3

[Janos T. Rac interview with Barna Sarkadi Nagy, secretary general of the National Peace Council: "Replying to Everything; Discussion With the Secretary General of the National Peace Council" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is the awareness of peace in contemporary Hungarian society like?

[Answer] The essence of this consciousness is that one can create and prosper, there is purpose to life and one obtains the collectively produced material and intellectual assets. However, one is also anxious, for one cannot -- and indeed should not -- encase oneself in some "mental shield" and fail to hear that there are those beyond the ocean who -- with the Euromissiles, for instance -- would turn our long-suffering continent into a battlefield again. The purpose of the peace movement is obviously not to create panic, to shock people, but, in a dangerous situation, not to warn and do something with our own means against it would be more than a mistake.

[Question] There have been discussions on what peace propaganda should not be like. But then what should it be like?

[Answer] It should be polemical! Common danger calls for common contemplation and action. Our forums -- since there is a mass movement involved -- are suitable for reflecting the broadest possible array of views. No question must remain unanswered! It has been asked, for instance, why we need a peace movement in view of the fact that the socialist state is, as a matter of course, the depository of peace. This too can be answered concisely to say that peace is the treasure of all of us and therefore is, in the strictest sense of the term, an issue of public life that concerns the individual as well. We are convinced that even the best policy requires extensive and understanding support coupled with a readiness to act. It has also been said that if we stand so much for peace, then why is military service compulsory in our country. It is possible to provide the answer: to say that fulfilling one's duty as a citizen in an army that is destined to defend peace and security is not militarism. Of course, it is not at all certain that the inquirer, in whom pacifism has probably been even more deeply rooted, has been convinced. Be that as it may, however, it is certain that those who mull over and pose questions about such things are preoccupied by questions of peace. Everything, even contrary views, provide guidance, even if in no other respect than to tell us where to direct the main forces of our reasoning activity. Only one thing does not provide any guidance -- indifference.

[Question] Do we have arguments?

[Answer] We obviously do, even on apparently sensitive issues, but they must not be avoided. We also have our reply concerning the appraisal of military alliances and nuclear weapons. Why should these not be answered? We know, to be sure that the Warsaw Pact is a defensive treaty that was created, under compulsion, considerably after the establishment of NATO and announced even at that time that it would disband immediately after the other side is prepared to do so. Apart from that, the simultaneous disbanding of military blocs was our proposal and not anyone else's. And even the most prejudiced partner must admit that this is a great deal more, after all, than the suggestion that that partner should leave NATO, not to mention the unilateral Soviet confidence-building and peace initiatives, to which the response is mostly a chilly rejection. As for spontaneous acts in Hungary, we are glad of any local idea and initiative and, at the same time, we strive to reduce the number of centrally organized large-scale events. Still, we also stress without mincing words that the Hungarian peace movement clearly realizes that all nuclear weapons are destructive, but that it is not immaterial in whose, in which power's hands they are.

Our peace movement can work within the framework of a state and, beyond that, of a camp from whose essence stems the peace policy. I mention these things to show by examples that one must not be bashful because an unanswered question remains a question. It is gratifying, for instance, that nowadays the press, the radio and television also answer the question as to whether there are any nuclear weapons in Hungary. There are not, they say, just as there are no offensive weapons either, the point being that this, too, must be stated.

Our work as a movement can only be effective if we encourage local initiative and conduct it according to the place, time and opportunity. It is obvious that the common cause can benefit differently from the very useful peace activity of the churches, for instance, and the task is different again, say, at enterprises. To take examples from only the recent past: the peace meeting of the academic intelligentsia, the mass peace meeting of general school students, the peace march of secondary school students, the international youth debate camp of university students, which, incidentally, has been organized many times before -- the scientific forum of the Disarmament Committee of the Peace Council, or, for instance, the June international meeting of peace researchers on Margaret Island at which a truly polemical and informal exchange of views developed. They all constitute the considerable result of differentiated work, of work that pays attention to peculiarities.

We regard work among youth as particularly important. Young people are perhaps the most susceptible of all to the threats of international life and it is they who, in a manner that deserves full respect, are unwilling to accept indifferent people's type of mentality. "We cannot do anything anyway." Our plans for the near future include the establishment of a youth and student committee of the Peace Council, which envisions the support of youthful peace movement groups, which are frequently based on spontaneous initiatives.

TRADE UNION LEADER COMMENTS ON POLISH SITUATION

LD270338 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Aug -- Chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions Sandor Gaspar said he is convinced that the Polish nation will be able to solve its problems independently. He added that good advice given Poles from the outside do not contribute to solving the Polish crisis.

Sandor Gaspar, who is also general secretary of the Hungarian Trade Unions National Council, said this at a meeting with newsmen during his visit in Norway. His opinions were quoted by Norwegian Communist Party paper FRIHETEN.

Normalization in that country (Poland) depends on many conditions, perhaps the most important of which is the creation of a union movement fulfilling its role and tasks in the best meaning of the words, he said. The new trade unions must answer the desires and aspirations of the Polish nation. Bitter experience from the past may help find the proper way, he added.

According to WFTU chairman, martial law was a forced solution constituting a lesser evil of all possible solutions.

In my opinion, Sandor Gaspar said, no one has the right to capitalize on the Polish events. No one should arrive at a conclusion that the case of Poland means crossing out of socialism. It is false to claim that Poles are disappointed by socialist system and socialist society. The Poles are disappointed by the policy which was pursued in their country, but not by socialism, said WFTU chairman.

POLICE, SOLDIERS SURROUND GDANSK SHIPYARDS

LD311116 Paris AFP in English 1114 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Gdansk, Northwest Poland, Aug 31 -- Helmeted and machine-gun-toting police and soldiers today surrounded Gdansk's Lenin Shipyards, bastion of Polish worker resistance. The monument to the memory of victims of workers' revolts in December 1970 was closed to the public. But police sources said authorities had decided to allow workers from the shipyards to gather at the monument after work today at 2:00 p.m. (1200 GMT). Only workers would be allowed at this meeting and demonstrations in Gdansk itself were forbidden, the sources said. Many police cars, jeeps, trucks and radio cars were stationed throughout the city.

The banned Solidarity trade union and the government were face-to-face in Poland today, on the second anniversary of the Gdansk Accords, which ended a series of strikes at the shipyards in August 1980 and legitimized Solidarity.

The trade union has called on Poles to demonstrate peacefully throughout the country at 4:00 p.m. (1400 GMT) to show their opposition to martial law -- declared last December, and support for imprisoned Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. A Solidarity source said Mr Walesa had asked for his wife Danuta not to attend any demonstrations in Gdansk. Mrs Walesa was due to return to the Baltic port today after visiting her husband at his place of confinement in Arlamowo, outside Warsaw.

In Warsaw, security forces who moved in yesterday afternoon were deployed more discreetly today, stationed in strategic spots. But patrols still circulated, mainly near the castle and the culture palace, two Solidarity meeting spots for today. Police were also searching vehicles entering Warsaw.

In Gdansk, life was normal and an observer outside the shipyards said work appeared to continuing full steam. The director of the shipyards, contacted by telephone by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, "categorically" denied rumors of a strike. While little information was available on conditions in other major Polish cities, observers here said there was little doubt that security was tight right across the country.

WARSAW REPORTS NORMAL FACTORY PRODUCTION PACE

LD311208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The citizens of our country greeted today with a sense of anxiety and internal irresolution. The threat of new unrest imposed by rabid political adventurists hangs over Poland.

Exploiting the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk agreement, the extremist quarters of Solidarity -- with the constant support of the Western broadcasting stations -- have, as we have seen for many days now, been urging street demonstrations and violation of the social calm that we so badly need. From reports sent this morning by PAP correspondents in various voivodships, it emerges that a normal production rhythm prevailed at work establishments, factories and building sites. Reports have come in about more economic results, about commissioning new production lines and about undertaking new technological tasks.

More on Production

LD311230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] It emerges from reports sent this morning by PAP local correspondents in various voivodships, that normal production prevailed at work establishments, factories and building sites.

Also, in the great factories of Warsaw and the Warsaw Voivodship, work on the first shift has begun without any disturbance. No incidents have been reported. Warsaw's buses and tramcars left their depots as planned. There was a break in tramcar transportation at Wola between 0700 and 0815 but this was due to technical reasons.

PAPERS REFLECT TENSION; EXERCISES WITH SOVIETS

NC301320 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Aug 30 (AFP) -- Poles were today preparing for the showdown expected tomorrow between the government and supporters of the suspended independent trade union Solidarity, which will commemorate the second anniversary of its legalisation.

In the media, the youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH made it plain that the fate of Gen Jaruzelski's regime hung in the balance. It said there was "great determination" on both sides and "it is only one step from determination to tragedy, it said. Demonstrations could "set a spark to the powder kegs" with the risk of further weakening the state and Poland's economy. "We would then have to ask for more aid and loans and it will be difficult to talk about Polish sovereignty then, whoever is in power," the paper said.

In another sign of the scope of government apprehension, the media have stopped referring to demonstrators as a handful of "extremists" and is referring to Solidarity by name. In Gdansk, the party newspaper GLOZ WYBRZEZO said that in "every home mothers are afraid that the sons and husbands will be caught up in excesses". Observers saw this a a round-about admission that worker mobilisation was much more extensive than the government expected.

The church openly discounted yesterday the official version that Solidarity was an extremist faction unrepresentative of the Polish people. "The chasm separating the authorities from the population is widening more and more.... Feelings of disappointment, anger and revolt are stirring in the hearts of many Poles," Mrs Glemp said.

Security measures up to now appeared to indicate that the government is more afraid of massive demonstrations which would signify the failure of eight-and-a-half months of martial law than of occasional violence which it can blame on agitators in the pay of the United States. In Warsaw, where joint Polish-Soviet "military exercises" are reported in the suburbs, police were today stepping up identity and vehicle checks. The sale of alcohol has been banned for three days from today.

Yesterday several thousand people gathered in the church of Saint Stanislaw in Warsaw's Joliborz District, to sing patriotic songs and hymns in front of a huge "Solidarnosc" banner. Next to the banner was a small child's photo with the legend "I'm two already".

WARSAW WARNS AGAINST STREET MANIFESTATIONS

Security Forces Highly Visible

NC310649 Paris AFP in English 0636 GMT 31 Aug 82

[By Michel Castex]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Aug 31 (AFP) -- Polish security forces staged a demonstration of force yesterday evening unprecedented since martial law started -- to discourage nation-wide demonstrations today in support of "Solidarity".

In this capital, places where clandestine leaders of the suspended Solidarity labor federation had called for peaceful demonstration were literally invaded by security troops in combat gear, backed up by armoured cars and dozens of water cannon. Patrols of helmeted militia with plastic riot visors, truncheons and Kalashnikov rifles checked the identity of pedestrians. All trucks and vans were halted and searched on the express highway along the Vistula River. A similar deployment took place in Gdansk, where the government had agreed to independent unions two years ago today. Militia hemmed in the Lenin Shipyard, which spearheaded the wave of strikes in August 1980. The "ZOMOs" also surrounded the monument near that shipyard to strikers killed in the 1970 workers' uprising.

The premier, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, repeated yesterday that disturbances today would "not be tolerated". He vowed that martial law would be respected whether Poles liked it or not.

(In Washington, the U.S. State Department accused Polish authorities of using "crude pressure tactics" on Western correspondents by hinting they would be punished if they failed to report the official Polish version of the nation-wide protest demonstrations feared today.)

Martial Law Powers Restated

LD301924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] PAP has been directed to remind us that martial law, which was imposed on the basis of a decree of 12 December 1981, has temporarily imposed restrictions in order to guarantee the security of the state and social calm. Breaches of those restrictions are prosecuted with full severity.

In particular it is prohibited to call or hold assemblies, demonstrations or any kind of protest actions. The right to strike and the activity of the trade unions and of certain other organizations are suspended. Work contracts in militarized units are suspended and have been replaced by service contracts. In accordance with article 14, paragraph two of the martial law decree, participation in strikes has been deemed by the law to constitute a serious violation of the fundamental obligations of the employee and provides cause for immediate cancellation of the employees contract, regardless of the duration of the strike.

The organization of protest action within the work enterprise may also be deemed a disturbance of order and calm at the work place and provides a basis for the immediate cancellation of the work contract of the employee. Persons who hold leading posts and who tolerate disturbances of order and calm in enterprises ought to be removed from their posts, regardless of other sanctions stipulated in the labor law. In militarized enterprises participation in strikes or in protest actions provides the basis for dismissal from service or for demotion to a lower work post. Persons who are doing service in militarized enterprises are liable to penal discipline on the principles envisaged for people on active military duty. The martial law regulation envisages increased responsibility for infringements of the legal regulations protecting public order and security. This law has also introduced summary and accelerated proceedings aimed at effective and speedy punishment of the perpetrators of the most serious crimes and offenses. Serious violations of the martial law decree are considered in summary proceedings as are public appeals to commit the crimes it defines and active opposition to the official activities of the forces of order. Temporary detention is rigorously applied in summary proceedings. For crimes that fall under these proceedings a punishment of 3 to 15 years imprisonment is envisaged, and in certain cases it can be more. Sentences issued in summary proceedings are not subject to appeal and are carried out without delay.

If summary proceedings have not been applied those persons who have not stopped their activity within the suspended unions, associations or organizations are subject to a punishment of up to 3 years imprisonment.

Those who organize or direct strikes and protest actions are subject to a punishment of up to 5 years imprisonment. Those who compel others to take part in strikes or protest actions are subject to a punishment of up to 5 hears imprisonment, and those who, with the aim of carrying out a strike or protest action, destroy, damage or (?render) unusable installations or institutions are subject to a punishment of up to 10 years imprisonment as well as fines. Those who spread false information that may cause public alarm or disturbances and those who prepare, collect, store, distribute or transport such information are subject to punishment of up to 5 years imprisonment and in cases [words indistinct] in the mass media, up to 10 years imprisonment.

The martial law decree places an absolute obligation on the services of public order to guarantee public security. In order to meet this obligation, the forces of public order may use means of direct force, and in extraordinary cases, they may use the assistance of units and subunits of the armed forces.

In accordance with martial law regulations, mere participation in a strike or protest action of any sort constitutes an offense punishable by arrest or fine. This offense may be prosecuted under summary procedures under which the judgments issued are implemented immediately. Regardless of the legal sanctions, the regulations envisage as punishment for the organizers and participants of strikes and protest actions the immediate cancellation of employment contracts.

SECURITY MEASURES ESCALATE: SEIZURES, ARRESTS

Weapons Caches Uncovered

LD302002 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Commentary by Major Jerzy Lipinski]

[Text] On many occasions over the past few years it has been my job to convey to you by means of television, reports on the complicated, difficult problems of order and public safety. I was always guided in this by the conviction that in this sphere of social life there is no issue, no problem which should be left exclusively in the powers of organs of order, about which public opinion cannot or should not be informed, counting on its understanding and support. Today too, or perhaps especially today, I would like to remain faithful to this principle.

Street manifestations and demonstrations connected with the second anniversary of the signing of the August agreements have been announced for tomorrow via illegal publications, leaflets, wall inscriptions and statements, which have lately been distributed very intensively. Western subversive radio stations which use Polish, Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America, Deutsche Welle and other radio stations call for these demonstrations. Potential conscious and casual participants in these manifestations and assemblies which are illegal and contrary to martial law are assured of their peaceful and calm character. Apart from declarations and assurances there are, however, facts which must not be ignored.

In the past few days functionaries of the Citizens' Militia and the Security Service have uncovered numerous cases of preparing under conspiratory conditions, tools and objects for street fights. These are metal rods, wooden and rubber batons suitably adapted, metal objects of various kinds, screws, screw-caps [word indistinct] and nails, equipment for destroying car and other tires. Places of production and storage of firearms, explosive materials, incendiary and chemical agents, and agents for overpowering have also been uncovered. Many of them have now been shown on television. Today alone places like this were uncovered in Warsaw, Krakow and Lublin.

According to the scenarios of tomorrow's course of incidents which are known to us, groups of adventurists, specially equipped with dangerous tools, are to attack the forces of order so as to provoke, after their withdrawal, a clash between those forces and the crowd of demonstrators. Sanitary points are being organized in some churches in Warsaw; dressing material is being amassed. Those injured are to be taken to the sanitary points and especially prepared television crews are to photograph the victims of the occurrences for propaganda aims. If we add to this that part of the publications and leaflets which have been distributed recently call in a more or less open way for attacking the forces of order, for setting fire to state buildings and other forms of aggression, the true intentions of the organizers of the manifestations which are being prepared for tomorrow become obvious. What is wanted is to turn assemblies of people into street occurrences and clashes with the forces of order. Such a possibility has to be reckoned with. I cannot but mention it, it must be taken into account when making decisions on participation in the possible manifestations tomorrow.

Broadcasting Equipment

LD302320 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2109 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] We begin today's program with an appeal by the Temporary Coordinating Commission of NSZZ Solidarity on the anniversary of August 1980. On 31 August, 2 years will have elapsed since the day when the Interfactory Strike Committee at the Gdansk shipyard signed...

[Unidentified voice cuts in on what is presumed to be tape recording of Solidarity broadcast] It is in this way that this radio station was to work. Today, in the morning, the Security Service of Katowice Voivodship was told by construction workers who are building a housing estate named after Copernicus in Zabrze that in a 15-story building, which has not been inhabited yet, there is transmitting and radio equipment connected to a tape recorder and an electric outlet. The workers, realizing the seriousness of the situation, safeguarded the equipment, and thanks to this we were able to carry out operational and investigative activities.

On the safeguarded tape appeals to the inhabitants of Zabrze and Gliwice, calling for organizing and participating in demonstrations on 31 August, were recorded. The authors of the appeals were members of the underground structures of Solidarity.

[New voice: presumably a correspondent] Also, this afternoon other technical equipment for broadcasting programs from the so-called Radio Solidarity taken over by the Municipal Security Service [in Warsaw]. It was found in the vicinity of Odyniec Street [located in Warsaw]. According to the contents recorded on the tape in the transmitting equipment, the intention was to emit, by means of the broadcasting station, programs calling upon the Warsaw inhabitants to take part on a massive scale in an illegal demonstration.

Lublin Printing Press

LD302222 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2109 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Today in Lublin security services liquidated a printing point in a flat belonging to [word indistinct], former Solidarity activist (Bogdan W.) Several thousands of leaflets produced with the help of a rubber stamp have been found. Their contents urged for armed struggle to be undertaken. The equipment for the production of illegal papers and leaflets, along with some printing ink have also been found. An original death sentence issued by a group which called itself the Polish National Liberation Organization for one of the inhabitants of Lublin has been seized. Apart from that, raw materials for the production of pyrotechnic materials, explosives, incendiary devices and also ready-made explosives have been confiscated. The producers and distributors have been detained at the disposal of the prosecutor.

Wroclaw Militia Arrests 12

LD302236 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2019 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] In the last few days the security service of the Wroclaw Voivodship Citizens' Militia headquarters has liquidated several groups printing and distributing illegal publications. These groups were subordinates of members of the suspended leadership of the Solidarity union, active in the underground.

The Military Garrison Prosecutor's Office in Wroclaw has arrested six persons, including a 40-year-old employee of Hydral Works in Wroclaw. He was living in (Bierutowo) and distributed the illegal, antistate publications.

Two three-person groups, leading similar activity at the Wroclaw engine shed and railway stock repairs works were also arrested.

12 Detained in Krakow

LD301838 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] In Krakow a conspiratorial fighting group of Solidarity has been discovered. In flats belonging to their members about 2,000 illegal leaflets and papers urging participation in the so-called marches of peace which were announced to take place on 31 August were found.

Items collected with the intention of using them in street fights, such as batons and pieces of thick wire have also been found. Twelve people have been temporarily detained.

OFFICIALS, PRESS, SOCIAL GROUPS APPEAL FOR CALM

Archbishop Glemp

LD301808 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp visited Wroclaw today. In the morning he celebrated a high holy mass in Wroclaw cathedral. In his homily Jozef Glemp touched upon current matters, emphasizing the need for seriousness, calm and avoiding activities carried out under emotional influence which thus carry the threat of mistakes. The primate urged for the feeling of confidence which is inspired by faith. After the mass Jozef Glemp prayed with the clergy and the faithful for the sake of the homeland.

Malczynski Commentary

LD302212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Jerzy Malczynski commentary]

[Text] For a dozen or so days, with a doggedness worthy of a better cause, all the Western radio stations broadcasting in Polish have been quoting, recalling and commenting on various appeals and calls to demonstrate and to take part in marches and assemblies on 31 August. I have before me a dozen or so such texts. Some of them are signed with the names of extremist activists of the suspended Solidarity union who act in hiding; some of them are signed with the names of various committees; others are not signed at all.

One can assume that a portion of this material really did come into being in Poland, but a portion bears the clear stamp of emigre phraseology.

Thus one must conclude that the Western propagandists interested in creating tensions within our country faked these texts. I won't quote them, for it is not my intention to spread (?arguments) and suggestions saying what we in the fatherland must do, how we must behave, where and when we must assemble, against what or whom we must come out, which stem from centers which are foreign and hostile to Poland and the Poles.

This is the sort of information and instructions contained recently in the programs of all the subversive radio stations. Thus I think it is good that PAP today recalled the martial law regulations in force in Poland and the consequences threatening everyone who does not obey them.

I am sure that the decisive majority of the Polish public will not listen to foreign insinuations, that tomorrow will be a further day of work on behalf of the emergence from the crisis, on behalf of improving living conditions and supplies in the shops; that in general calm will reign on the streets of Polish towns, even though that may be not at all to the liking of the foreign enemies of Poland; even though the Western correspondents will not pick up any big fees for reporting the protests of the Polish public. However, if there are among us people who reject [words indistinct] (?of reason) and who submit to the moods (?directed) from the West, they will be unable to say afterwards that they did not know, that they were not aware, that they never even guessed.

Today radio and television -- tomorrow also the press -- will have reminded them what threat the volation of the marital law regulations involve. It could be said that the reasoning I am presenting is rather cynical. One moment, however: It can be equally well asked whether those political gamblers who wish to throw peace, health, and perhaps even the lives of others onto the scales of their political aspirations alien to the majority of socieity, are not cynical and downright inhumane. The authorities have assumed an extremely difficult responsibility -- to ensure peace and to create conditions for extricating the country from the crisis. Consequently, through PAP they are reminding us today what means they will use to achieve this. This is the harsh reality. whether someone likes it or not. If we are to be even slightly optimistic in our vision of the future we must see peace ensured and those who are jeopardizing it must be punished.

Press Appeal

LD310754 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 31 Aug -- Press Review [PAP headline] -- All Polish newspapers today give prominent space to an extensive reminder of the binding rigours of martial law published by the Polish press agency PAP in connection with the threatened protest action by the opposition in Poland today.

Also in focus is an appeal for public peace and discipline issued by the signatories to the July declaration on the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

Another front-paged appeal entitled "Against War and in the Name of Peace" comes from the Polish Peace Committee and the Polish Social Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

A major domestic news story is the Polish Leader General Jaruzelski's meeting with members of the Pugwash Council.

In commentaries and articles, newspapers continue to denounce the subversive plan of the oppositionist underground and the related Western quarters to throw Poland again into a state of turmoil.

A front-page article in the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU affirms on behalf of the authorities that "there is no turning back from the improvement of the republic" and that this means the essence of the August agreements and the 9th PUWP Congress. The article appeals for national accord and rebirth.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries an interview with Sejm Deputy Janusz Zablocki, chairman of the Polish Catholic-Social Union PZKS; which it headlined "What Imperils the Lifting of Martial Law Is Recourse to Tension Only."

"There are forces which are interested in preventing the lifting of martial law in this country, and they can be found on various sides and have various ends in view," Deputy Zablocki charged.

"One could understand protest actions in case the developments were heading in an unwelcome direction, namely in case tightening or indefinite extension in time of martial law were announced. However, now that General Jaruzelski in his recent Sejm address announced that martial law would be eased and voiced the intention to suspend it by the end of the year, organizing of protest (actions) seems not only illogical but inspires suspicions as to the intentions of the organizers," Zablocki said.

"Our union is in full solidarity with the stand adopted by the Episcopate of Poland recently expressed by Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp in his homily delivered at the Jasna Gora monastery and also in the message of Polish bishops of August 26," Zablocki declared.

Making reference to Gen Jaruzelski's announced willingness to suspend martial law by the end of the current year, deputy Zablocki described the statement as "a new significant premise for agreement." Said he: "Under the circumstances, it is clear that only recourse to tension can jeopardize the termination of martial law."

Leader of a union which has a floor group as its representation in Poland's parliament, Zablocki society [as received] can be integrated by a clear-cut vision of future Poland" for which we are heading," and that the Poles should be given clear and convincing guaranees that "things will not gradually get back to the old and disgraced centralistic and bureaucratic system of management."

The guarantees in question "are needed not only in the legal sphere, in the contents of laws passed by the Sejm, which is already taking place in fact, but also in the social sphere. The point is to give a say to society itself, its authentic social forces, in self-management and representation bodies," according to Deputy Zablocki.

In its reflections on the second anniversary of August, 1980, TRYBUNA LUDU said the "sense of realism and [word indistinct] of reasons ... are the values which both gave birth to the August agreements and which form the foundation of the idea of national accord." The paper also advanced the thesis that the idea of national accord is supported by an overwhelming majority of Polish society.

"This idea (of national accord) is now being treated by part of society statically, as something that can exist by the mere fact of signing a document, rather than dynamically, as a process which can only be initiated by one document or other.

"For in the interest of the authorities but precisely in the nation's own interest it would be appropriate to capitalize on what has already been agreed on and achieved in the sphere of agreements, and at the same to distinguish among other aims the supreme and common ones.

"The hesitating, indecisiveness and uncertainty of part of society are being exploited in many ways by various groups and circles which advocate, for example, inaction disguised by simulated work and abstention from activeness. Thus such moods are also treated as an element of the political gamble.

"Such moods are largely the effect of one's decision to stop thinking the moment thinking should actually begin. This is no way to defend the just and lasting ideals of August 1980," TRYBUNA declared.

Social Organizations

LD302048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] PAP has passed on the following appeal:

We, the signatories of the July declaration on the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth -- the PZPR, the ZSL, the SD, the Pax Association, the Christian Social Association and the Polish Catholic Social Union -- feel the need and obligation at the present moment to appeal once again to all citizens of our fatherland.

Extremist forces that place their own dangerous intentions and unrealistic political ambitions above the interests of the state and of the nation are attempting to stir up tension, are calling for street gatherings and even openly calling for open confrontation which threatens incalculable consequences. They are being (?steered) by those foreign centers acting in concert with them which wish to do their own business, which is contrary to our interests, by increasing tension in our country and by treating Poland as a card in a game played for the future of the world.

Let us remember: The increased tension in Poland, the unrest, the violation of martial law regulations -- despite the attempts that are being made to convince Poles otherwise -- are convenient only for the opponents of national accord and rebirth and the enemies of the democratization of our life. Let us remember: Only calmly, not on the streets but at the conference table, can a solution to our country's sometimes painful problems be found; can the activity of an independent trade union movement, independent of the administration, be gradually restored; can life be fully normalized; can the state of martial law be suspended in accordance with the decree; can internees be freed; can the process of profound reforms already in progress continue; can our life be purged of all kinds of evil and unlawfulness.

Let us remember: Undermining the process of normalization makes the chance of improving our current difficult conditions recede. Let us maintain calm, political wisdom and circumspection. Let us not allow a group of rabid antisocialist troublemakers hostile to Poland to get Polish youth out on to the streets. Do not let us submit to the promptings of those who desire, at the expense of Poland's future, to implement their plans bringing ruin to the homeland.

SZCZECIN AGREEMENT SECOND ANNIVERSARY MARKED

LD301142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] The second anniversary of the signing of the Szczecin agreement, between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee, whose headquarters was in the Szczecin shipyards named after Adolf Warski, falls on 30 August.

To mark this occasion, representatives of the socioeconomic leadership of the Szczecin shipyards placed bunches of flowers at the foot of the memorial plaque at the shipyard's main gate today. Flowers were also deposited by delegations from various departments of the shipyards.

Gdansk Ceremony

LD302150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] A temporary voivodship policy and consultative council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth was set up today in Gdansk. The council was set up during an assembly of representatives of the PZPR, other political parties and social and political organizations. A council delgation placed wreathes on monuments in connection with the two approaching anniversaries, the outbreak of World War II and the signing of the social agreements. Flowers were placed at Westerplatte, at a monument to those who for the Polish character of Gdansk [as heard] at a monument to the defenders of the Polish post office, at a monument to shipyard workers in Gdansk and Gdynia, at a monument to victory, at the grave of Colonel Dabek, commander of municipal defense, and at the monument of shipyard workers.

TRYBUNA LUDU REFUTES UNDERGROUND ACCUSATIONS

AU301519 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Aug 82 p 3

[Jerzy Bielecki commentary: "A Grudge Against the Reluctance to Commit Suicide"]

[Excerpts] A new formula is being spread in underground writings and of course on the radio waves from Munich. We are being told that the July Sejm session is further proof of the rejection by the authorities of cooperation with the community.

First -- the authorities are accused of not lifting martial law and not even fixing a date for its lifting. So the authors of leaflets of this kind have not understood anything! Martial law, the choice of a lesser evil, was a defense measure by the state against chaos, anarchy, a measure of defense for the community against the deteriorating situation and the blockage of all constructive proposals. It was not an aim, but a means; not an attack, but a defense for socialism. As General Jaruzelski has said in the Sejm, the opponent has still "not given up his counterrevolutionary intentions." And that is why "maintaining martial law is still necessary for the time being."

These words were spoken a month ago. Are the recent attempts to provoke not a confirmation of these words? After all, the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation expressed himself very clearly during his Sejm speech: "If favorable and firm changes occur without repeated tensions, then the Military Council for National Salvation will ask the executive bodies of state authority to lift martial law." Even a time for this decision has been set -- still before the end of this year.

Well, we read in the same issue of the "Gdansk" underground bulletin, No 9, on page 1, about the inhuman authorities, while on the next pages an outline of the "underground community" is given and an appeal is made to stage a rally in the second half of August.

Second, the underground accuses the authorities of not having freed all the key Solidarity activists who were interned and that no amnesty has been given to persons who violated martial law.

What was internment supposed to be? Art for art's sake? An aim in itself? It was said unanimously that it is meant to defend the interests of the socialist state and protect it against the activity of persons who have declared themselves to be the opponents of socialism. Besides, the majority of internees have been released during the past 8 months. Let us add here that some of them have resumed activity which is against the law....

Third, the authors of the underground leaflets and subversive programs are lamely saying that the authorities have not stated the conditions for reestablishing Solidarity. Those four letters before Solidarity's name [refers to NSZZ: "Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions"] are misleading. For a discussion has been going on about the shape of the trade union movement, and next month a return to an important matter, a law on trade unions, is envisaged. But both the present discussion and the future debate is meant to concern trade unions. The underground activists coming out of Solidarity have defined themselves not as trade unionists but really as representatives of a political opposition group fighting against socialism.

Let us make no mistakes. Neither President Reagan nor anticommunist circles in the West would show the slightest interest in Solidarity as a trade union which, as we remember, pledged itself to observe the Constitution of the socialist state, respect its alliances and recognize the leadership role of the party of the workers' class. So it is not for the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity that this underground battle is being waged. And there is manipulation involved in this case: The underground is demanding the reactivation of the trade union Solidarity, and so are the U.S. administration, Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America. It is really a question of legalizing an antisocialist political group.

Fourth, the underground is deploring the fact that the authorities have not proposed principles of real national agreement. Here, the words of the authors appear particularly empty. A battle has been going on in the country for many months for a wide platform of joint activity involving all patriotic forces. The committees for national rebirth, and lately the patriotic movement of progressive social forces which gathers together members of the PZPR and the other political parties, lay Catholics and nonparty people, are widening their sphere of activities. This movement places one aim before itself: normalization and emergence from the crisis and the rebirth of a strong socialist Poland. This movement is open to all those who are not against socialism and makes no restrictions on ideology and outlook. Is this little? Is this not a program?

Such an accusation can only be made by those for whom the practice of before December is alive — the practice of dismantling the socialist state. Instead of a platform of agreement, the underground proposes a platform of conspiracy against socialism and they wonder why the authorities do not want to accept it... The last point of this negative declaration is also without foundation. It says that no plan for implementing economic reform has been presented. It is difficult to polemize with this thesis.

This program of "five times no" ends with the statement that the community has no hope of any political and economic changes. Let us clearly ask: What kind of changes do they mean? For if satisfaction for the political opposition means the self-destruction of socialism, and this is what emerges from the program of negotiations which is being put forward, then let us say openly: These kinds of "changes" are out of the question. These grudges against us for being reluctant to commit suicide are really odd....

DAILY DESCRIBES 'TRANSFORMATION' OF SOLIDARITY

AU271235 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25 Aug 82 pp 3, 5

[Marian Nowinski article: "From a Trade Union to an 'Underground State'"]

[Excerpts] Solidarity emerged as a result of the protest by the workers' class 2 years ago, which is regarded as justified. Great hopes were attached to it since its statute created the basis for developing trade union activity that could have served to improve socialist construction and also effectively help in satisfying the material and cultural needs of the working people. In practice, however, adventurist phenomena were easily discernible in the trade union. But there was an explanation for this.

Hopes for a gradual restriction on and then elimination of these trends in the Solidarity leadership hostile to socialism turned out to be in vain. On the contrary, the influence of extremists on the leadership circles of the recently established trade union quickly grew. And at the beginning of 1981 it was obvious that the Solidarity National Coordinating Committee had become dominated by counterrevolutionary forces recruited from the Workers' Defense Committee, the Confederation for an Independent Poland and other illegal groups unanimously hostile to People's Poland. Their activity had three main aims then: First, to ceaselessly attack the PZPR in order to break it up; second, to make constant new demands for an improvement in wages and the people's standard of living despite the fact that this was unfeasible and suicidal for the state; and third, to constantly accuse central and local authorities of being weak and negligent, which was true. Deliberate "blame" was prepared most often of all in order to put the authorities in a bad light.

The entire huge Solidarity propaganda machine, which developed itself exceptionally quickly and dynamically thanks to foreign financial and technical support, was set on an antisocialist political course, diverging from the tasks laid down in the statute. As a result of this, the activity of the state authorities was paralyzed. But in addition, something which may be described as "political recidivism" was developing.

Political recidivism developed together with and in proportion to the increase in the influence of counterrevolution as a result of which people who had never had anything in common with the workers' class and the trade union movement (unless perhaps they had fought against this movement during the Sanacja regime) hurried under the banner of Solidarity in 1980 and 1981, displaying great vigor and even eagerness in their trade union activity, obligingly helping the workers in this.

The sign of Solidarity -- whose leadership began to depart from the principles of its stature from the moment of its organization, in fact -- became a kind of protective shielf for the Workers' Defense Committee, the Confederation for an Independent Poland and other illegal groups, as well as for various political recidivists at large. All of these, often widely differing in their political views but unanimous in their hostility to socialism, caused the state bodies to become paralyzed by means of their mass, brutal and unscrupulous propaganda. And this is what the counterrevolutionaries and reactionaries had in mind, to render the authorities powerless and incapable of solving the difficult tasks which were emerging and to create artificial problems meant to enlarge the difficulties for the purpose of "arguing" that the socialist state is incompetent and therefore cannot act.

Besides various public strikes, which could easily have become transformed into tragic events, Solidarity extremists undertook from the beginning of August 1981 actions which created a particular danger to the country and people. They commenced preparations for armed confrontation. Work on this developed considerably in some regions, and particularly intensive activity in this area was carried out in the Mazowsze region.

So we learn from secret instructions laid down by Solidarity's Mazowsze chapter defining what to do if a state of emergency is declared that: "The moment martial law is declared the Solidarity National Committee, its presidium and chairman will become the authorities on the territory of the Polish People's Republic. Locally authority will be taken over by: 1) Solidarity local divisions, 2) Solidarity factory committees and 3) revolutionary committees appointed by the community and cooperating with Solidarity."

The revolutionary committees should consist of: "intellectuals, clergymen, doctors and combatants..." and "their chief aim is to present active resistance and subversion."

In this instruction, the authors envisaged three stages of battle against the authorities: 1) propaganda, sabotage and subversive-terrorist activities, 2) partisan warfare, 3) general uprisings and regular actions against the opponent, and the forms of armed battle should be acts of terror, raids, murders, kidnappings and sabotage.

Subversive Western radio stations are trying to advertise these completely obsolete political designs. They are attempting to revive them with the help of the Workers' Defense Committee, the Confederation for an Independent Poland and various political recidivists, as well as their heirs and naive youngsters. They have also been encouraged by the visions contained in Jacek Kuron's dissertation entitled "The National Government" to try to revive an "underground state." According to this version, this was to be an "above-the-party, professional cabinet for solving strictly defined tasks in a strictly defined period of time" during which it was intended to definitely do away with the PZPR and the socialist state.

Since these speculations encountered the party's firm condemnation, their adherents started to undertake activity aimed at establishing a conspiracy and an "underground state." When political demagogy began to be carried out on a large scale last fall, the danger of civil war began to emerge, especially when the Solidarity leadership during talks in Radom and then in Gdansk at the beginning of December 1981 placed its support in undertaking firm, as well as armed battle against the socialist state.

The Council of State's decisions concerning the introduction of martial law put an end to this madness. Then it emerged that the counterrevolution did not have the enormous influence it seemed to have from its propaganda, which was enhanced by foreign centers of imperialist subversion. Nevertheless, despite a crushing setback, the counterrevolution is trying to organize conspiracy and set up an "underground state," strongly supported by some governments of capitalist countries.

There have already been several ominous announcements that in the spring, and later in June, July and finally August, a great counterrevolutionary movement would start. Unfortunately, there are people who listen to subversive appeals and involve themselves in actions meant to simulate an underground movement, even an "underground state."

But more and more people from Solidarity leadership circles are returning to normal life. Some of them went underground, so to speak, after 13 December, whereas recently some of them have reached the conclusion that conspiracy and an "underground state" are pointless activities and that is why they are coming into the open and returning to their homes and to work.

Despite this, fanatical extremists of various shades are still trying to provoke, stir up our community and revive the "underground state" under completely diametrical [as published] conditions. This is really wishful thinking.

Of course, we cannot ignore them. With their demagogy, they can still cause various kinds of unrest, of which we have a lot of proof from the 16 months of destructive activity by Solidarity extremists. Cases of street hooliganism even after the introduction of martial law are known as well. Similar excesses can still occur because centers of political subversion in Western countries are broadcasting instigative appeals every day, and detailed instructions are given concerning how to organize hooligan events and bloody encounters in Poland. But the socialist state has forces at its disposal which are capable of forming an effective dam both against the hostile destruction and against the harmful activity which are the result of naivete and political stupidity.

One thing remains beyond doubt and that is that the forces which are hostile to socialism and which overpowered the Solidarity leadership were masked for a certain time behind beautiful slogans and pretended that they were acting in the interests of the workers' class and of working people in general. As their influence in the community increased, they quickly revealed their true face. As a result they carried out a great deception -- from pretending they were trade unionists to striving to create conspiracy and an "underground state." The saying that "the truth is emerging" is being confirmed, while hoaxes unmask themselves in time. But we must not wait for the deception to unmask itself because before this happens it may cause much social harm.

Therefore, we must ceaselessly and firmly combat this deception and these hoaxes.

SOLIDARITY MEMBER WARNS OF 'NATIONAL TRAGEDY'

LD271654 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Our listeners touch upon various problems in their letters which they send to our editorial office. Some of these problems are trivial, some are important. As anniversaries, holidays and special occasions approach, we sometimes receive more reflective letters. We have chosen one such letter.

The second anniversary of the August accords is approaching. This is an opportunity for profound reflections on our sociopolitical situation. We do not generally publish letters in their entirety, but this time it is worth departing from normal procedure. The author of this letter has asked us not to give his surname since the point is not glory, but the cause, and so, here is what a Warsaw listener writes:

I am 28 years old. I am a white-collar worker. I joined Solidarity almost from the very beginning of its existence. This was a splendid social movement thanks to which we young people were finally listened to, we were equal partners in the discussion on the destiny of the country, the region and the work enterprises. One already speaks of the period of "golden liberty". I do not know whether this is the right definition. Simply, after so many years when it was impossible to express one's views, everyone wanted to pour out his grievances and emotions and speak about his and the country's problems.

Unfortunately time has showed that people began to gather who wanted to tear Poland away from the socialist community. Were they guided by political realism? Probably not. Martial law prevented these endeavours. I am certainly not a martial law enthusiast. For me, as for millions of Poles, it was a shock. But there is a second truth as well. For several months now I have been able to sleep peacefully, and to buy more easily what I need to live.

I still view myself as a member of the Solidarity trade union, but I do not want all kinds of hotheads to demonstrate on the streets under its name. It is only a short jump from a demonstration to a provocation. I would like the organizers of the street riots to realize one thing: Poland is situated within a given setup of political forces in the world. Let us stop reaching for our sabres as we did in 1831 and 1863. Every such uprising ended in yet another national tragedy.

Let political realism be our guide. We occupy a central point in Europe. We will always be an object of interest on the part of both superpowers. I am certainly neither a sympathizer nor an opponent of socialism. I simply do not know much about politics. It does not interest me. But any schoolchild realizes that just as capitalism is unwilling to give way to socialism, so too socialism will not give up its achievements. Let us therefore be guided by reason, a sense of political realism and a knowledge of the power setup. I repeat, let us reject romanticism and our vainglorious cavalry mentality [ulanska fantazja]. Uprisings have never been our strong point. At the present moment we can still rebuild Poland. We can still emerge from the crisis in the future. The alternative is a tragedy to which a single thoughless step may lead.

RIVALRY SHOWS 'REAL INTENTIONS' OF OPPOSITION

LD301906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 30 Aug 82

[From the "Music and Topics" program]

[Text] They think that the price of several tens of thousands of [word indistinct] is, after all, not a big price for coming to power. These words, spoken by Maria Moczulski, wife of Deszek Moczulski, leader of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, without any interpretation point at the target toward which the political underground is striving. Not the good of the nation, the state, but personal political ambitions of the opposition cause provocations aimed at the authorities, at the socialist system.

Rivalry between various factions exposes real intentions of antisocialist forces. Moczulski's statement was calculated to eliminate [word indistinct] race for power by KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. She was perfectly aware of the fact that her conversation was monitored, in accordance with martial law regulations. That is why she carefully laid bare the competitors' intentions, counting on the fact that her statement would be used by the mass information media, and that in this way she would contribute to the consolidation of her very own group of political adventurists.

She was correct only in thinking that the conversation would be published. It's contents cause all who become familiar with them to reflect. It allows a different view of some of the events that have occurred in our streets and enterprises.

It shows conclusively who, and with the aid of what methods, is building their political aspirations. Moczulski shows the ideological face and forms of struggle used by the underground.

It has transpired, not for the first time, that difficulties with which we struggle daily serve the opposition not in searching for ways to overcome them, contrary to the slogans they propagate, but in agitating the nation, (?so that it may become inebriated) [word indistinct] daydreams and aspirations. That is why whatever we do, let us think what purpose it serves, let us consider that if by any chance we are not becoming pawns in a hypocritical game, and if we are not coming out against our own interests.

SZCZECIN, NAVAL COURTS HAND DOWN SENTENCES

LD281336 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] The Szczecin Voivodship Court has pronounced sentences on Wieslaw Kotynski, aged 19, and Wojciech Jablonski, aged 20, who are accused of participating in disturbances which occured in Szczecin on 3 and 4 May. Both have been sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

Solidarity Activists

LD301344 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] The Naval Court has sentenced three NSZZ Solidarity activists to between 4 and 1/2 and 3 and 1/2 years in prison, including the former head of the printing works on the Gdansk regional board. They have been sentenced for continuing their activity after 13 December 1981. They concealed in a private dwelling parts of the equipment and printing materials for a Solidarity printing press and engaged in the distribution of leaflets and posters, as well as other material. The sentences are subject to confirmation.

AFL-CIO CONTACTS WITH SOLIDARITY LEADERS SEEN

LD292050 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] The conservative American daily Washington POST has published an article by Cord Meyer, a former high official of American intelligence. He discloses that the leaders of the extreme right American union center, AFL-CIO, maintain direct contact with the leaders of the Solidarity underground. Through these contacts, it was found that the Polish opposition supports not only the sanctions against the pipeline construction, but also sanctions aimed directly against Poland which lead to lowering the standard of living in this country.

Meyer also writes about plans and expectations of the extremists from the Solidarity underground. With the certainty of a man who has excellent information at his disposal, he states that Solidarity extremists recognize mass disturbances as the signal for organizing a general strike. So an author well versed in the subject, who has contacts in American intelligence centers, envisages violent disturbances in Poland, which can lead only to the self-destruction of the state and the nation.

There is no doubt that Meyer's information, which originates from the CIA or another intelligence agency, is pertinent to the extent that it concerns plans that are prepared in those same centers.

FORMER SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS EMERGE FROM HIDING

LD301854 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Tomasz (Mickiewicz), a 22-year-old social science student in his third year at the Catholic University of Lublin, has reportd to the voivodship headquarters of the militia in Lublin.

He was a member of the board of the Independent Students' Union at the university. He had been in hiding since 13 December last year. After having a talk he was released.

Also, Maria Chmielewska, deputy chairwoman of the works commission of NSZZ Solidarity in the Warski shipyard, and Andrzej (Kctula), a fourth-year student of the WSP [expansion unknown] in Szczecin and a member of the National Coordinating Commission of the NZS [Independent Students' Unions] have reported to the militia headquarters in Szczecin. Both had been in hiding since 13 December of last year. After a talk they were both released.

'PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN' AGAINST POLAND CRITICIZED

LD292052 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, let us compare and memorize two leaflets. The first leaflet appeals for national accord, for the development of the patriotic movement for national rebirth and for the reconstruction of the national economy within the framework of the 3-year plan. An orderly state is strong through the will of its nation, the message expressed in the leaflet says.

Here is the second leaflet which seems to have been copied on a child's printing press. Does the author of the leaflet -- and his family -- realize what they have produced? Do you know the definition of the incitement to fratricidal struggle? What Pole could have written such things against another Pole? There are such people who unfortunately speak Polish. They transmit broadcasts through radio stations financed with foreign money. This is the source of the inspiration.

Radio Free Europe has for a long time been broadcasting information about disturbances which will take place in Poland. It is not alone in doing so. French radio has produced the following information: The Provisional National Commission of Solidarity continues to call for demonstrations on 31 August. The MAZOWSZE magazine has printed a statement on the subject by Zbigniew Bujak; in the opinion of the solidarity leader this demonstration is an absolute necessity.

Here it is all clear cut. There must be a demonstration and that is that. The primate of Poland, Archbishop Glemp is appealing for calm. Nevertheless, according to French radio, it seems that despite the appeals from the archbishop, Solidarity has not abandoned its planned action. In other words: Do not listen even to church authorities, listen to no one who appeals for calm.

This is the meaning of the propaganda campaign planned against Poland.

U.S. ACCUSED OF USING POLAND AS 'PRETEXT'

LD301832 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Washington 30 Aug -- Polish Card -- Trump in AntiSoviet U.S. Policy [PAP headline] (by PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski)

The Reagan administration not only continues its antiPolish and antiSoviet attacks, but has stepped them up recently as the embargo imposed on the Soviet Union under the Polish pretext had been rejected outright by America's West European allies. Exactly in an attempt to defend its decisions and to provide reasons for them, the U.S. administration has been intensifying its ruthless attacks on Poland.

As a typical illustration for that, Vice-President Bush recently addressed the American Legion in Chicago to say that development in Poland are the reason for the sanctions rejected by Western Europe, which is nothing but ordinary hypocrisy, since the U.S. administration opposed the construction of the Siberian pipeline irrespective of what was going on in Poland.

Bush construed his argument in not too logical a way, as right after the Polish argument meant to justify the sanctions towards the Soviet Union he said he did not believe that the Russians could get the equipment elsewhere and that the sanctions hit American firms, and declared that the sanctions would delay the construction of the pipeline and gas supplies for Western Europe.

So it finally bubbled to the surface that Poland is not the issue at stake. Once again we have a proof that the U.S. administration in its antiSoviet policy is using the Polish issue in both a cynical and primitive way, taking no heed of Poland's interests.

WW II COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONIES TO BE HELD

LD301930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] The anniversary of the outbreak of World War II will be commemorated on 1 September. In this connection a ceremony will be held during which a monument to the Poznan army will be unveiled on Ksiecia Jozefa Street in Poznan. Party and state authorities, veterans, former soldiers of the Poznan army, representatives of social organizations, factory delegations and the Poznan population will be present for the unveiling.

There will also be ceremonies marking the anniversary in Warsaw too. Flowers will be placed on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the monument to the heroes of Warsaw and on soldiers graves in the municipal cemetary. On September 6th, a patriotic meeting of the Warsaw population will take place at Czerniakowski Fort.

Peace Committees' Statement

LD302248 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 30 Aug -- Against War and in the Name of Peace -- the Polish Peace Committee and the Polish Social Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe today issued a statement marking the 43rd anniversary of the outbreak of the second world war.

Appealing for peace, the committees write:

"We have the undeniable moral right to repeat this year, like we have always done on September 1... our appeal to all nations and governments, to members of various political and social organisations, to all people of good-will, to firmly counteract the increasingly strong threat to world peace.

"Mankind is living today through one of the most dangerous periods since World War Two. The detente process has slowed down, its gains are being questioned and its principles, as formulated and adopted in the CSCE Final Act, are under attack. Doctrines and slogans questioning the peaceful order in Europe are loudly proclaimed, the possibility of a nuclear war in Europe is admitted, recourse to cold war practices is being carried into effect and a propaganda war is being stepped up with the object to inflame relations between states having different systems. The imperialist attempts to interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, to apply boycott, blockade and subversion, are being intensified.

"Cynical justifications are offered for the violations of international law and good customs.

"By launching new arms programmes, improving the nuclear weapons of mass destruction and their delivery means and by allocating to these ends the largest funds in history, the United States and, under its pressure, the Atlantic Pact states, heighten the madness of the arms race.

"All this gives rise to concern, adds to the anxiety for the future, as reflected in an unprecedented tide of demonstrations that has swept across Europe, the United States and Japan this year, sounding calls in defence of peace and for freezing the armaments.

"The Polish peace movement is in complete solidarity with that resolute opposition to the stepping up of the arms race and further aggravation of the international situation. Today as never before we must be watchful in the face of dangers, we must be active and work together to support the initiatives which pave the way for checking the arms race and for disarmament. What matters is that September 1939 never repeat itself in any place in Europe, that the fulfilment is found of the human will to transform Europe into a continent of progressing disarmament, mutual understanding and cooperation beneficial to all.

"The further Polish contribution to the work of peace requires that we all maintain order, peace, work and civic discipline, that the tragic losses which the war inflicted on our nation bear fruit in political wisdom which is so much indispensable to us.

"The sounds of alarm ring more and more ominous. Everything must be done to supplant fear by a new hope for a secure peaceful tomorrow of Europe and the world.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES PUGWASH CONFERENCE

LD302042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Excerpts] We shall now broadcast reportage from today's meeting between Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and participants in the Pugwash Conference.

On the part of Poland the meeting is also attended by Deputy Premier Mibozyslaw Rakowski, Jozef Wiejacz, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Prof Jan Kaczmarek, scientific secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences. At the outset Prof Maciej Nalecz, chairman of the Pugwash Council, described to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, the course of the 32nd conference of this world organization. Next, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, took the floor. Greeting those assembled he said, among other things:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen. I am very glad that I can greet the esteemed assembly in Poland and in the seat of the government of the Polish People's Republic. The Polish Government and our entire community greatly appreciate the fact that the 32nd Pugwash Conference was convened in Poland, in Warsaw. They appreciate this because firstly the conference is a great event in the life of the world community; secondly, it is taking place at a complicated and difficult time when conflicts in the world have mounted and become more acute; it is taking place in a country which in the next few days will be living through the next tragic anniversary, the anniversary of September 1939, and in whose memory this tragic event is fixed; lastly, this conference is taking place at a difficult and complicated time. My country, as you know, is experiencing numerous difficulties, and the fact that the conference, has been held at this time in Poland is greatly appreciated by us as proof of the confidence of the Pugwash Conference members in the wisdom of our nation, confidence in its prospects and hope that all the difficult problems which the nation faces will be settled.

I feel honored that I can meet this eminent assembly of people of the academic world. I am a Polish general. You, ladies and gentlemen, are marshals [marszalek] of learning in the world. I think, however, that the talks which we shall hold will be useful and that we shall be able to explain to one another many problems of mutual interest to us. According the reports I have, the session so far has been very fruitful. There have also been meetings with government representatives, including my colleague Mieczyslaw Rekowski. I think that these meetings have made it possible for you to understand better the situation in Poland, but we are still at your disposal to possibly explain issues which might turn out to be of interest.

I cordially wish you success in your noble mission for the consolidation of peace in the world. [end recording]

Next there was a frank, direct conversation between Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and the participants of the meeting. The premier answered questions concerning the future of Poland and our internal and external problems. He spoke about the propaganda war directed against our country, the economic restrictions, various types of sanctions which are hampering our emergence from the crises and he indicated [wskazat na] the ongoing process of stabilization, which the government is consistently striving for. The president of the Pugwash movement, Professor Dorothy Hodgkin from Great Britain thanked him for the frank conversation on [word indistinct] Polish problems and for the meeting.

CURRENT STATUS OF ECONOMIC SITUATION ASSESSED

LD272240 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 27 Aug -- Zbigniew Karcz, foreign department director at the Finance Ministry, a member of the Polish team negotiating Polish debt repayment with foreign creditors, told the Warsaw evening daily EXPRESS [word indistinct]:

"Things are beginning to look better in some important sectors, whereas last year the downward trend continued uninterrupted. Good results have been achieved in the mining industries and we have had another good crop in agriculture."

"An unfavorable phenomenon is that after last December 13 the attitude of Western governments towards government-guaranteed credits have changed and talks on rescheduling Polish debt due for repayment this year, started last November, were later broken off. The situation is rather unusual, for it is obvious that the problem of Polish debt repayment will not be solved by itself. The disruption of negotiations is unfavourable both for us, and our creditors as well. We still hope that the Western governments will change their stance," said director Karcz.

"In most cases the credit line which would pay for imports important for our economy has been cut. This in turn limits our exports and repayments possibilities and, necessarily, harms the interests of our creditors," Zbigniew Karcz added.

"At stake are 7 billion dollars in principal repayment plus 3 billion dollars of interest due. But the value of our exports to the dollar zone countries, given favourable conditions, could reach a 5.5 billion dollar mark, most of which we must allocate for imports necessary to keep our economy running. This is why we are seeking rescheduling of our debt. Private banks, however, have not followed the example of Western governments and agreed to hold talks on rescheduling our debts maturing this year."

"Second, our negotiating partners view with a measure of optimism the Polish economic prospects. Third, I believe that these partners realize that it is unwise to cut the branch on which one sits, or destroy the [word indistinct] with demanding repayment, for this is unrealistic. They understand that it is necessary to prolong credits to enable the debtor to repay his debt."

Asked about Poland's prospects of joining the International Monetary Fund, Zbigniew Karcz said: "We are ready to finalize the necessary preparations. But for reasons unrelated to economy, preparations for the decision by the International Monetary Fund have been delayed, but I am an optimist. The information I have suggests that no relevant economic difficulties exist likely to hamper Poland's admission to the organization. I believe that this lies in the long-term interest of Poland and the IMF member-states alike," said Zbigniew Karcz in conclusion.

State Farm Performance

LD280124 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Representatives of the Union of State Agricultural Enterprises say that the union's switch to a new economic and financial system on 1 July last year is promoting the development of these farms. This sector has improved considerably in terms of efficiency and profitability. The 1980-81 economic year ended for many state farms with deficits totaling more than Z20 billion.

About two-thirds of the enterprises made a loss. A year later the balances show obvious progress, with the number of state enterprises making a loss being more than halved and with the state farms of the union ending the last economic year with a considerable overall profit.

In their drive for cost effectiveness, the collectives of the state farms have paid special attention to putting into order motor pools and buildings, making better use of the land and being more economically prudent. There has been an increase in output on these farms. This year, thanks to the good grain crops, these farms plan to deliver 1.2 to 1.5 million tons of grain to the state.

Credits From West

LD290614 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 28 Aug 82

["Where Are the Billions Gone?" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 28 Aug -- Leading POLITYKA commentator Zygmunt Szeliga argued in his latest article for the weekly that Poland's decisions to draw credits from the West in the past decade were right and by no means out of proportion, but that the use of the credits in investment processes was ineffective.

POLITYKA said that of the decade's total 58 billion dollar worth of imports from the West, Poland earmarked:
-- 28 billion to current production needs;
-- 15 billion to consumer imports (including cars and petroleum),
-- 15 billion to new factories, machines, and technologies.

Said Szeliga: "Poland's imports over the last decade equalled Holland's imports in one year 1980 alone and France's and Japan's imports over 7 months of that year. This shows that Poland's share in world trade was alarmingly small.

"Poland's capital investment imports over the decade nearly reached 18 billion dollars, while Holland's machine and plant imports in 1980 alone amounted to 15 billion dollars and France's to 28 billion."

"For the most part, the credits (and in fact all imports from the West) were absorbed by Poland's economic organism and became a significant factor for economic development, increase of the national income, raising of living standards, and boosting exports.

"Today we are all overcome with the crisis and great hardships, the slump in the living standards, etc. It is undisputable however (?that) the economy's production capacities doubled over 1970s, so that in 1978, the best year for the Polish economy, the national income produced was over 80 per cent bigger than in 1970 and pure industrial production was twice bigger, while the average real wage in 1980 was 55 percent up the 1970 wage and exports to non-socialist countries rose nearly six-fold to reach 7.5 billion dollars in 1980, against 1.3 billion in 1970.

"The most important thing is that a substantial part of those imports and credits do in fact exist in Poland's economy, that they work and produce, and that they both can and should work much better and produce incomparably more than they do now."

CEAUSESCU BEGINS VISIT TO BRASOV COUNTY 30 AUG

AU300940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES. 30/8/1982 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu started today, August 30, a working visit to Brasov County. On this visit, whose main objective is the town of Victoria, west of the county, the president is accompanied by members of the party and state leadership.

31 Aug Activity

AU310831 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to Brasov County continues." After his meetings yesterday with the working people in the towns of Victoria and Fagarasi, today Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is conducting a fruitful dialogue with the working collectives in enterprises in Brasov, the country capital. "This morning, Comrade Nicolae was the guest of the Steagul Rosu truck factory in Brasov."

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

AU281826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/8/1982 -- A plenary meeting of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs took place in Bucharest on Saturday, August 28.

The participants analyzed the activity the people's councils carried out to fulfil the plan of investments, housing construction, small-scale industry, services, export and goods supply to the market stock, of contracts and purchases, as well as the way in which action was taken to increase individual incomes and cut down expenditure for the self-financing of all the administrative-territorial units in Romania.

Special attention was paid to debates on the programme of measures for the preparation and performance of autumn farm operations.

Aspects were also examined of the application of the law of territorial, urban and rural planning, of the ensurance of integrity, functionality, durability and quality of dwellings, of urban aesthetics, as well as of the activity of solving the questions raised by citizens in letters and audiences in the first six months of 1982.

ACTIVITIES OF VISITING DELEGATIONS REPORTED

Costa Rican Vice President

AU291838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/8/1982 -- A Costa Rican governmental delegation, led by Alberto Fait, first vice-president of the Republic of Costa Rica, arrived in Bucharest on August 29 for an official visit to Romania.

Meeting With Verdet

AU301943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/8/1982 -- Ilie Verdet, vice-president of Romania's State Council, met on August 30 Alberto Fait, first vice-president of the Republic of Costa Rica, now on an official visit in Romania at head of a government delegation. During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, emphasis was placed on the good relations established between Romania and Costa Rica, between the Romanian people and the Costa-Rican people, both parties expressing the wish to further develop these relations. In this context, special attention was paid to the development and diversification of the commercial exchanges, of the economic cooperation between the two countries. Problems of the current international situation were also approached.

Constantin Receives Delegation

AU301945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/8/1982 -- The Costa Rican Government delegation led by Alberto Fait, first vice-president of the Republic of Costa Rica, had an interview on August 30 with Nicolae Constantin, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. On the occasion, they pointed to the positive course of the Romanian-Costa Rican relations in domains of mutual interest and expressed the mutual wish to take further action for the development of the commercial exchanges and bilateral economic cooperation, in the interest of both countries and peoples, of collaboration and understanding inthe world.

Foreign Minister Meets Fait

AU301946 Bucharest AGEPRES in English 1752 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/8/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, met with Alberto Fait, first vice-president of the Republic of Costa Rica, on Monday. During the talks conducted on the occasion, questions were approached related to the development of bilateral collaboration in various fields of activite, as well as to current aspects of the internationl political life.

FRG Bavarian Delegation

AU301944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/8/1982 -- On August 30, Nicolae Constantin, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received an economic delegation of Bavaria Land of the Federal Republic of Germany, led by Dr. Georg Freiherr von Waldenfels, secretary of state at the Ministry of Economy and Transports of Bavaria Land, now visiting Romania. During the talks, emphasis was placed on the fine economic relations between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany and in that frame of the good cooperation between Romanian and Bavarian companies. Likewise, approached were questions related to the possibilities of development and diversification of these relations, on multiple planes, on mutually advantageous bases.

Kuwaiti Parliamentarians

AU281830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/8/1982 -- On Saturday, August 28, a Kuwaiti parliamentary delegation led by Yusaf al-'Adasani, chairman of the National Assembly of Kuwait, chairman of the Kuwaiti group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, arrived in Bucharest for an official visit to Romania, at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The delegation includes (Rashid Saif al-Hujailan), chairman of the Commission for Health, Social Affairs and Labor, (Hadil Salim al-Jalawi), member of the Commission for Investigations and Reclamations, Dr. (Naser Abdul Aziz Borkhom), member of the National Assembly, (Abdullatif Fahd al-Fulaij), secretary-general of the National Assembly.

Upon their arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the delegation were welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Stan Soare, chairman of the Commission for Education, Science and Culture, chairman of the Romanian group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, deputies.

The same day, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, met with the Kuwaiti parliamentary delegation.

During the interview, the two sides highlighted the good relations established between Romania and Kuwait, with emphasis on the significance of the understandings convenanted during the meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Shaykh Jabir al-Ajmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, in the development and deepening of the manysided Romanian-Kuwaiti relations of friendship and collaborations. Views were also exchanged on the activity and concerns of the two legislative fora, stress being laid on their contribution to the expansion and consolidation of the bilateral collaboration, in keeping with the aspirations of Romania and of Kuwait, of the Romanian and Kuwaiti peoples after progress and welfare. The exchange of views also highlighted the important role the parliaments and parliamentarians should play in the promotion of the principles of justice and equity, in the democratization of international relations, in the peaceful settlement of interstate differences, in defending all peoples' right to freedom, independence and welfare, in the advance of mankind on the road of progress, collaboration and peace. Attending the interview were Stan Soare, chairman of the Commission for Education, Science and Culture, chairman of the Romanian group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and Constantin Teodorescu, member of the commission. The chairman of the Grand National Assembly gave a dinner in honor of the Kuwaiti parliamantarians.

Delegation Visits Brasov

AU301941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/8/1982 -- In continuation of the official visit the Kuwaiti parliamentary delegation led by Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, chairman of the National Assembly of Kuwait, chairman of the Kuwaiti group in the Inter-Parliamentary Union, are paying to Romania were guests to Brasov municipality. They had interviews with Ioan Draghici, mayor of the municipality, and saw round the tractors manufacturing enterprise in Brasov, cultural establishments and touristic sectors, as well as dwelling districts in Brasov.

Japanese Parliamentarians

AU281825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/8/1982 -- On Saturday, August 28, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, received a delegation of the House of Councillors in the Japanese Diet, led by (Higaki Tokutaro), now in Bucharest. Aspects were approached of the two parliaments' activity and the joint wish was expressed to further work for the deepening and diversification of their relations. Likewise, the sides discussed questions regarding the development of the relations of bilateral collaboration and cooperation on an economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane as well as in other fields of activity.

Indian Parliamentarians Depart

AU271831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/8/1982 -- The Indian parliamentary delegation led by Dr. Balram Jhakar, speaker of the House of the People, left Bucharest on August 27, after a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian parliament. At the Otopeni Airport the guests were seen off by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Virgil Teodorescu, and by other Romanian officials.

Santiago Carrillo Leaves

AU281431 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/8/1982 -- Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, left Bucharest on August 28. The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

IRAQ'S 'AZIZ HOLDS FINAL TALKS, ENDS VISIT 30 AUG

Meets With Stambolic

LD302134 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 30 Aug 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, August 30 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic Monday received Deputy Prime Minister and member of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq Tariq 'Aziz, who is in Belgrade as envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. They discussed the nonaligned countries' activity in connection with the holding of their seventh summit conference, some current international problems and bilateral relations.

'Aziz informed Stambolic about Iraq's views on, and contribution to, the endeavours for successfully settling, in consultations among the nonaligned countries, the question of the summit's venue, that (?is) its transfer to New Delhi.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the agreement reached on this matter within the movement of nonalignment, which was assessed as another proof of the nonaligned countries' readiness to preserve their unity and to intensify, also in conditions of the present dangerous deterioration of the international situation, their efforts for halting these trends.

Stambolic paid tribute to the constructive stand of Iraq and assessed it as a major contribution to the goals of the policy and movement of nonalignment.

Satisfaction with the successful development of Yugoslav-Iraqi relations was expressed during the meeting, and an emphasis was laid on the [word indistinct] of both sides to strive for the further strengthening of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq.

Confers With Dragan, Departs

LD302136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Aug (TANJUG) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and member of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, left Yugoslavia today. Before leaving he had talks with Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. At Surcin Airport he was seen off by Zvone Dragan and by Mirko Ostojicm, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs.

COMMENTATOR PRAISES IRAQ'S ROLE IN NONALIGNMENT

AU301616 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] We have received a news report from New Delhi, carried by All-India Radio, that Iraq has taken a new step in an effort to contribute to a successful seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries. As a matter of fact, All-India Radio has transmitted a statement by (Al-Ebeidi), Iraqi ambassador in New Delhi, that, in the interest of the unity of the Nonaligned Movement, his country also renounced its candicacy for hosting the ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries. Thus, the road has been opened for successful preparations for the seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries. Our commentator Cedomir Vuckovic has a few words to say about that:

Because of the known circumstances and primarily because of the continuation of the war with Iran, this month Iraq requested that, instead of itself, some other country should host the seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries. As the Baghdad Government announced at the time, Iraq is doing this because it is guided exclusively by the interests of preserving the unity of the Nonaligned Movement.

At the same time, Iraq proposed that India should play the role of host, a proposal which was received with the unanimous support of nearly all nonaligned countries. It has been assessed that, with this decision -- even though it has been made at the last minute -- Iraq has dispelled some malicious predictions about an alleged disintegration of the Nonaligned Movement. With its latest decision to also cede the role of hosting the preparatory ministerial meeting to someone else, Iraq has also contributed to removing the last obstacle on the road to the seventh conference of the heads of states or governments of nonaligned countries.

Considering how dangerous the uncertainty about the seventh summit conference was, it is all the more important that the change has been proposed by the host country, Iraq, and that thereby the democratic spirit and character have been preserved, the spirit and character on which the relations among member countries of the Nonaligned Movement have been always based. As can be seen, no retreat from this principle has been made even in the most difficult situations and this fact also greatly increases the reputation of the movement as a whole. Regardless of the fact that it is still not known which country will host the preparatory ministerial conference of nonaligned countries, Cuba has been one of the official candidates although some other countries have been also mentioned in this connection, the fact alone that many countries have wanted to offer their hospitality to the ministers attests to the sense of profound responsibility of all member countries for the fate of the movement to which they belong.

All these facts undoubtedly show that, even in the difficult circumstances in which the Nonaligned Movement has found itself, the right solution for the crisis has been found. As a result of this, the movement's reputation in the rest of the world has grown and the rest of the world has once again been able to convince itself that there is no force which could threaten the unity and the essential goals of the Nonaligned Movement. In this divided world and in the circumstances of a dangerous confrontation between the superpowers and blocs, the Nonaligned Movement, whose goals are peace, equality, progress and cooperation, represents the only alternative.

MOJSOV ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM NONALIGNED MEETING

LD301726 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Starting by expressing gratitude to the host country and in particular to Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten for providing the initiative which led to the convening and organizing of the meeting, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, then said that Yugoslavia attaches historical importance to this meeting of the foreign ministers of neutral and nonaligned countries of the old continent.

"This meeting is all the more important as it is taking place in conditions created by a deep crisis in international political and economic relations caused by various kinds of divisions by the arms race and by drives aimed at gaining dominant positions and influence. Negotiation as a method of resolving international problems and detente, as a policy which has already yielded significant though limited results especially in Europe, are now at a standstill and parallel exacerbation is in progress in all the spheres of international relations." Mojsov went on to say that the difficult international situation is characterized today by the escalating arms race; that there is a growing rivalry over [word indistinct] influence in a number of vital areas, that it is acquiring the characteristics of both ideological confrontation and cold war exacerbation and that it seems to us at times that we are at the threshold of a "second world cold war." He drew particular attention to the very dangerous crisis in the Near and Middle East, to the crises inside military-political alliances, to the crisis of world economic relations and the constantly widening gap between the developed North and underdeveloped South.

"On the whole," Mojsov went on, "we are witness to the growing confrontation between various factors on the international scene. They use an increasing variety of methods and means of pressure and destabilization, ranging from military-political to economic-financial ones, which represents a major threat to all those who wish to preserve their independence and defend their right to the unhindered and independent way of their own development.

This behavior also represents the direct and greatest threat to the peace and security of the entire international community.

"It is certain that what we have here is a crisis in the blocs' strategy of dividing the world and in the special behavior of the blocs. Their lack of readiness to accept new, more modern principles on which international relations should be based on an equal footing is the main cause of today's parallel escalation of a great number of crises in the world. Peace and cooperation cannot be ensured in the world on a lasting basis if they are confined to narrowly conceived frameworks of inter-bloc relations and of a detente conceived as a tactical process, without comprising the entirety of international relations and without the participation on an equal footing of all countries, big and small alike, not only from the continent of Europe, but also from all the parts of the world.

"Rivalry, confrontation and the escalation of the arms race are manifesting themselves in the most pronounced way in Europe. This has regrettably always been so during the long history of international conflicts. The center of rivalry and confrontation was almost always to be found in Europe, from which tension was transferred to other parts of the world. This is still so today, to an even greater extent because the vast, destructive military potentials are concentrated on its soil. The majority of the 97 war exercizes and maneuvers held by the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO Pact in 1981 were held in Europe and near it. Such maneuvers ceaselessly continue to be held even now. However this is only one of the aspects of the increasingly numerous manifestations of instability in Europe, which extend to political, economic including financial and cultural and other fields.

"Tension has recently been constantly increasing in Europe. It manifests itself above all through a special form of escalation of the arms race, such as the problem of deployment of new kinds of destructive weapons. Military research centers are again feverishly busy inventing new kinds of weapons, adapted to new military-strategic theories. This is also accompanied, as a form of rivalry and pressure, by the hindering of the processes of economic, cultural and other forms of cooperation between European countries. Apart from this, European security is directly influenced by the state and security of the entire Mediterranean area, where for a long time now and especially today we have faced a complex and very dangerous situation. The creation of the conditions needed to eliminate the existing hotbeds of crisis, strengthen cooperation between the countries of the region, surmount the existing situation and make possible the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security and cooperation will also contribute to the regularization of the state of affairs on the continent of Europe." Mojsov said that the growing impotence of the Security Council is also manifesting itself in the UN. The UN General Assembly itself is in a state of crisis and the General Assembly session on disarmament was a complete failure owing to the lack of political will on the part of the main factors.

Other multilateral forums -- the OAU, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference Organization -- are also undergoing crises.

Mojsov then went on: "It is certain that all of us who have met here are at this juncture alarmed most of all by the state of and prospects for security and cooperation in Europe. All that has so far taken place at the Madrid meeting is an illustration of how a very significant achievement on the European and world scale can be jeopardized by subordinating the key questions of European security and cooperation to difficulties of the moment and to bloc exacerbations.

"Main individual factors at the Madrid meeting give priority in their behavior to their own narrow interests, instead of the interests of security, peace, equality and cooperation of all the participating countries in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. With this kind of approach they have imposed a situation in which the Madrid meeting cannot succeed until they have found the appropriate solution to their own mutual relations. Consequently, the essence of the problem does not lie in one solution or formula or another in the concluding document, but in the existence or in the nonexistence of the political will to search for fresh ways out and to endorse the kind of behavior which will lead to a return to the process of negotiation and to the policy of real detente.

"We were realistic in Madrid and adapted ourselves to the fact that the Madrid meeting had been made conditional on the interests of some of its main factors, despite the fact that the spirit and letter of the final act envisage both the principles and the modalities on which cooperation between all European countries should be based and on the basis of which difficulties encountered on this road should be surmounted. The meeting was interrupted four times in the hope that more favorable conditions for its work could be created. In anticipation of this, and this is what we are still doing today, we did not accept any solution that would weaken the process of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation for a longer period of time. Thanks to the efforts of the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe this negative development has been halted for the time being, but we continue to be threatened by the danger of repeated failure and even collapse of the Madrid meeting.

"However, even in so unfavorable a situation the small and medium-size European countries are displaying a growing desire for more independent positions, while discipline and cohesion are increasingly difficult to ensure even inside the bloc formations.

"There are signs that along with confrontation and rivalry the conviction is growing even among the great powers that negotiation represents, after all, the only way if a catastrophe of mankind is to be avoided. Owing to this we welcome all the initiatives aimed at bringing about talks between them, even when such initiatives are of a manifestional and insufficiently fundamental character, because even then they may represent the beginning of a more serious and a real process of negotiations.

"The major and responsible task before us in the highly exacerbated international situation is to seek, together with those who strive for peace and security in the world, the relaxation of tension on the continent of Europe and thus make our own contribution.

"Today we in Europe are at a crossroads. One road leads us back to mistrust, confrontation and iron curtains of all kinds and on all sides. The other road is the road of cooperation, peace and security. I am sure that we have gathered together here because we have opted for this second road. Consequently we must do all we can to ensure that the Madrid meeting yields fruit. We must do everything to save and reinvigorate the process of detente in Europe and see that it expands as a universal process to all the parts of the world and especially those that are suffering from crises.

"The SFRY thus considers the ministerial meeting in Stockholm to be another significant manifestation of the political will and resolve of the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe to make a maximum effort to ensure that the Madrid meeting is successfully concluded by adopting a more substantial and better balanced document, thus ensuring the continuation of the process of intensification of cooperation and security in Europe.

"In conclusion, I wish to underline the importance of the necessity for these and further actions and efforts of the European neutral and nonaligned countries. Many expect and demand from us that we continue to make efforts aimed at the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and the preservation of the process of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. In the form of our draft final document we are offering all the participants of the Madrid meeting a positive alternative for its conclusion when it resumes work this autumn.

"This meeting will make a fresh contribution to the efforts to enable the Madrid meeting to conclude its work successfully and help restore relations in Europe to health, and thus help to make a positive change of course in the present dramatic process of development of international relations in the world, thus halting the further escalation of exacerbation.

"We shall do this by realistically understanding the gravity of the problems facing Europe and the process of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The SFRY Government therefore holds the view that it is necessary to continue with close mutual cooperation and consultations among our countries and this is the course of action which we shall fully pursue along with the other participating countries.

"In this connection we must also be prepared for the situation which will ensue if our appeal does not yield fruit and fails to yield the desired results because of the behavior of others, which has prevented us so far from achieving a positive outcome. Should this come to pass I hold the view that we must continue to insist that such solutions are nevertheless found as early as possible as will ensure our basic interests and this means also those of the process of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, whose most authentic defenders are the non-bloc, neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe because of the nature of their political position."

Finally, Lazar Mojsov expressed satisfaction at the fact that the participants have agreed on the substantial political communique due to be published at the end of the meeting. Mojsov added that the communique reflects the authentic interests and positions of the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe, their course of action and the constructive role which they are resolved to continue to play.

SOVIET RED CROSS GROUP ARRIVES IN MACEDONIA

AU302025 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 82 p 7

[Text] A delegation of the Red Cross of the Soviet Union headed by Chairman Valeriy Baltiskiy has arrived on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia which will last several days. Uros Andrejevski, member of the Presidium of the Macedonian Republican SAWP Conference, received the USSR visitors.

DELEGATION OF DISABLED PERSONS LEAVES FOR PRC

AU302024 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- A delegation of disabled persons of Yugoslavia headed by Col Gen Milan Zezelj has left on a return visit to the PRC. Within the framework of cooperation between the organizations of disabled persons and the committees for the international year of the disabled of the two countries, this visit will contribute to exchanging experiences in fulfilling the tasks at the national and international levels during the International Year of the Disabled.

CHAMBER OF ECONOMY REPORTS TRADE DEFICIT DOWN

AU301927 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] The Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia held a press conference at which it was announced that, from the beginning of the year to 19 August, our exports to the Western and overseas developed countries increased by 10 percent as compared with the same period last year. At the same time, our imports decreased by 7 percent. As a result of the increased exports and reduced imports, our trade deficit with the West has been reduced by 17 percent as compared with the first 8-month period of last year.

Details on Imports, Exports

AU301658 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Summary] According to the latest available information, by 23 August this year Yugoslavia had increased its exports to the Western developed countries by 9 percent and reduced its imports from these countries by 8 percent as compared with the same period last year. Thus, primarily as a result of reduced imports, the country's trade deficit has been reduced by over $500 million. This information was released by the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia at its press conference today. Aleksandar Vlajkovic reports on the press conference:

The favorable semiannual results have now been reported: The increase in exports has been reduced from 13 to 9 percent. Nevertheless, the country has succeeded in paying with its exports for 40 percent of its imports from the Western developed countries. The best results have been achieved in trade with the EEC countries.

Trade with Italy is increasing and becoming more balanced: 75 percent of Yugoslavia's imports from Italy are paid for by its exports to Italy. The trade balance with the FRG is less favorable although it is improving. Unfavorable results continue to characterize Yugoslavia's trade with France, Great Britain, Austria and especially the United States, where fewer and fewer of our goods are exported.

The shortage of products for foreign buyers is the main reason for the unfavorable trends in the country's exports. Production continues to decline because of the known difficulties with raw materials and producer goods while, at the same time, domestic demand continues to be high. In addition to that, Yugoslav prices are higher than world prices, in some cases even by 100 percent. The demands to release the economy from excessive commitments have still not been fulfilled.

At its press conference, the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia also announced that in 5 months this year Yugoslavia concluded 68 different agreements on cooperation with foreign partners. This fact would certainly be encouraging if this figure did not also include 17 agreements on buying foreign licenses. It is impossible to be quite certain that the latter agreements have been justified.

It is expected that, by the end of the year, Yugoslavia will increase its exports to the Western developed countries by about 12 percent which, however, will be only a modest achievement in relation to the forecasts incorporated in the resolution for this year.

KOSOVO SAWP DISCUSSES POOR MARKET SUPPLIES

AU271710 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The Kosovo people's supplies of flour, sugar, edible oil and some other food products have been much disrupted. How are supplies to be normalized? An answer to this question was sought at a session of the Presidium of the SAWP Provincial Conference today, which was also attended by Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo Presidency, and Sinan Hasani, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. Milisav Milic reports from Pristina:

The session today showed again that the Kosovo market would not be short of food items if commerce were better organized and carelessness in the market prevented. How is one to interpret the fact that representatives of Kosovo commerce did not attend this session which discussed market supplies in the province, although they were invited? Or how is one to understand the fact that out of 220,000 tons of wheat produced this year, only 27,000 tons have been purchased? Instead of in social grain elevators, wheat has remained in private granaries.

It was also said in the discussion that middlemen reign in the so-called vegetable markets. There are more and more private shops selling fruit and vegetables all over the province, and they dictate both prices and quality. It was also heard that commerce keeps the goods in warehouses waiting for price increases, and shopkeepers sell them to friends under the counter. Inspectors are inefficient.

It was repeated today that supplies of food products to the people are an economic, social and political question. Therefore, the social sector must be made capable of modern trading and regular supplies to consumers. The Presidium of the SAWP Provincial Conference will demand concrete responsibility of all those providing supplies. Kolj Siroka particularly insisted on this point when speaking about various anomalies in the market. He said that Kosovo possesses all the conditions necessary to produce sufficient food, but proper organization is lacking at all levels.

Good supply cannot be ensured through declarations: What is needed is real action. At the Pec sugar mill, for instance, they say that they lack raw materials; however, sugar beets are rotting in the fields next to the factory yard. "How are we to explain this?" Kolje Siroka asked.

EMIGRATION OF ACTORS THREATENS DRAMA COMPANY

LD262300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Pristina 26 Aug (TANJUG) -- A very dramatic performance took place at the Provincial National Theater in Pristina today. It did not, however, take place on the stage, but at the plenary session of the Theater Council which discussed the requests by five members of the Serbian Drama Ensemble to leave this theater and to look for an engagement in other theaters outside Kosovo. All of them are listing personal reasons for their requests, starting with the leading man of the drama ensemble Jezdimir Tomic, one of the founders of this theater, and the experienced actors Ljubica Dimic-Miletic, Dragoje Racic and Tatjana Bermel, to the young and talented Divna Ilic who came 3 years ago from her native Kosovo Polje as an amateur and who had, in a short time, acquired an enviable artistic reputation.

When five actors all at once leave an ensemble then this is a problem for every theater. But when the Serbian Drama Ensemble is abandoned at once by five Serbs and Montenegrins at the present juncture in Kosovo as it is today, then this is alarming. Therefore Mitar Samardzic, secretary of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists, Azem Vlasi, member of the Presidium, and Budislav Vujisic, secretary of the Municipal Committee of the Prestina League of Communists, came to attend today's meeting. All the participants in this meeting had very flattering words for the intranational relations in this institution which will celebrate four decades of fruitful work in 2 years. Both the Albanians and Serbs had only nice things to say about their mutual relations and also about the people who are leaving. Everything, however, that was said about their decision had tones of bitterness in it. The leading lady of the drama ensemble Ankica Milenkovic said: I condemn them terribly for leaving.

How could they at this point in time deal the Serbian Drama Ensemble such a blow. Scenographer Milutin Kostic added: I do not see that the conditions there where they are going (Titovo Uzice and Titograd), are better. Stage manager Radmila Jovic said: We cannot have any kind of role casting now. Of the 14 actors only 9 will be left. Budimka Gavrilovic said: I do not understand Jezdimir. Can a man from Prizren who had built this house, abandon it?

Stenographer Nuredin Ljodja said: This is one of the great Yugoslav theaters. We have about 200 of all kinds of prizes and social tributes including the most valuable ones: The Order of Brotherhood and Unity, the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] Award, the VUK [Stefanovic Karadzic] Prize.... The existence of the Serbian Drama Ensemble is our common concern, because we must not forget that the Serbian Drama Ensemble has been the school of the Albanian actors. Some time ago the Serbian Drama Ensemble enjoyed more than full audiences. Today its performances are being postponed. The manager of the theater, the well-known actor [word indistinct] Miftari said: With so many people gone the Serbian Drama Ensemble will not be able to stage a single performance for several months. Our attitude is, therefore, not to approve anybody leaving.

But this will be difficult to achieve because with the exception of Divna Ilic, who attended the meeting, the others have already left Prisina. Divna Ilic said: My reasons are of a personal nature. Better conditions have been offered to me in Titovo Uzice. I will perform to a new audience, I will get nearer to Belgrade and I will have greater opportunities to affirm myself. The secretary of the party organization Adem Mikulovci said: Actors are eternal nomads and they are continually looking for new stages and new partners. It is not, however, at all a good thing that people leave today when we are making efforts to strengthen the Serbian Drama Ensemble.

The actors complained about their material status. They add that nobody had obtained an apartment for (?20) years. What also makes the position of the theater difficult is the filling of vacancies of the ensemble, in particular of the Serbian, with younger members and the frequent changes in the mangement of the theater as well as the insufficient care of those who distribute the resources for culture.

The departure of such people has grave consequences, Budislav Vujisic, secretary of the Municipal Committee of the Pristina League of Communists, said. One of the strategic goals of the irredenta is ethnically pure Kosovo. There is a whole series of administrative measures not to allow these and others to leave Kosovo but we want them alone to decide to stay.

Every decision to leave is a grave blow to our society's efforts to have the situation in Kosovo normalized and stabilized. If such prominent cultural workers leave, the crisis deepens. This is a problem which cannot leave anybody indifferent not only here in Kosovo but also all citizens in Serbia and Yugoslavia.

The demise of the Serbian Drama Ensemble in Pristina would be a dramatic event which nobody would be able to comprehend, Mitar Samardzic said. Azem Vlasi was of the same view. He said: Pristina is the metropolis of culture and there are in it exceptional possibilities for the affirmation of talented people. If well-known cultural development of the province is unforeseeable, should Albanians perform in the Serbian Drama Ensemble? This is not our aim, Vlasi said.

Following an exhaustive debate, the council unanimously decided: The actors will have to return and stay. A whole series of initiatives will be launched to improve the material position both of the theater and of the members of this valuable collective which has four decades of significant cultural work behind it.

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY -- Joze Florjancic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, has held talks with Pal Simon, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Yugoslavia, on the current problems of bilateral financial cooperation between the two countries. It was noted that this cooperation is successfully developing. The current international monetary problems and financial trends in the world were also discussed. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 82 p 7 AU]